

The Global Newspaper
Editions: Paris
London, Zurich, Berlin,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

No. 31,384



INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 24-25, 1985

ESTABLISHED 1887

Reagan Reinforces Firm Defense Stand Toward Kremlin

By Phil Gailey

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — President Ronald Reagan, in a speech that reinforced the administration's toughening posture toward the Soviet Union, has strongly defended plans to develop a defensive weapons system in outer space.

His remarks Thursday were a strong reaffirmation of his commitment to the weapons project, and they came after a week of sharp exchanges and other developments that have appeared to have further chilled relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

In his first speech outside the White House since his operation for colon cancer on July 13, Mr. Reagan said the proposed Strategic Defense Initiative, widely known as "star wars," offered "us a way out of the nuclear dilemma that has confronted mankind for four decades."

Noting that critics had called the project "unfeasible and a waste of money," the president said, "Well, if that's true, why are the Soviets so upset about it? As a matter of fact, why are they investing so many rubles of their own in the same technologies?"

Speaking to a fund-raising dinner for the California Republican Party, Mr. Reagan said administration policy on Central America had "turned around a desperate situation in these last four and a half years."

He added: "One of the proudest accomplishments of this administration has happened slowly and quietly, with little recognition. When we first got to Washington, the question on everyone's lips was, 'Will El Salvador fall to the Communists?'"

Now, the president said, "the question is, 'Will democracy win in Nicaragua?' And tomorrow the question will be, 'How soon?'"

Mr. Reagan's remarks came two days after the administration announced that, despite Soviet objections, the United States would proceed with plans for the first U.S. test of an anti-satellite weapon.

The Soviet Union has objected to the test, contending that development of an anti-satellite weapon was related to the Strategic Defense Initiative and would lead to the militarization of outer space.

Izvestia Sees Threat to Ties In Chemical Spy Charges

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — The Soviet news media launched a sharp counterattack Friday against U.S. charges that Americans here had been tracked using a chemical dust.

Reports in two Soviet newspapers said the accusations seemed to be aimed at blocking an improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations.

But a State Department spokesman said Washington would continue doing business as usual with Moscow despite the furor.

An article in Izvestia blamed "malignant slanders" for making the charges, which it said were part of a CIA offensive. "It looks as if someone in the U.S.A. does not want Soviet-American relations to get on the road to normalization," the paper said.

But in Washington, Charles E. Redman, a State Department spokesman, said: "President Reagan has made clear he wants to chart a course for the future that will allow us to resolve concrete problems and put U.S.-Soviet relations on a sounder footing. We intend to pursue this course. We never expected it to be easy."

He and other U.S. officials stood by their claims that the Soviet Union was using a little-known chemical to trace Americans who

The anti-satellite test is not directly associated with the Strategic Defense Initiative. But because the two weapons programs involve similar concepts and hardware, the anti-satellite program has become an element in the debate over the Strategic Defense Initiative.

These and other recent developments have raised questions about whether the administration is toughening its public posture toward the Soviet Union before the planned meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, in Geneva in November.

In a speech Monday, Robert C. McFarlane, the White House national security adviser, said there could be no fundamental changes in relations between Washington and Moscow until the Soviet Union changed its ways and attitude.

Then, on Wednesday, the administration accused the Soviet security police of using a potentially hazardous chemical dust on Americans in Moscow to track their movements and contacts.

Reagan in High Spirits

The president appeared in good health and high spirits as he gave a 17-minute speech, interspersed with typical one-liners, at the \$1,000-a-plate Republican fundraising dinner. The Washington Post reported from Los Angeles.

Mr. Reagan joked about the operation in which a cancerous tumor was removed from his colon. He said he had received many cards and letters, including one that said: "I was very disappointed to hear that the doctors took two feet out of your inner workings. How did those two feet get in there?"

The president has been out of public view most of the time since he returned to the White House on July 20, after a week in the hospital.

He held a state dinner in the White House for President Li Xianian of China the following week. On Aug. 5, he held a news conference in the Oval Office that was limited to a handful of reporters.

He has been virtually invisible since he arrived in California on Aug. 11 for a 23-day vacation, most of which he is spending at his ranch near Santa Barbara.

touched objects that had been dusted with the substance.

Very little is known about the powder, nitrophenyl pentadene aldehyde, or NPPD. But some scientists said Friday it seemed very unlikely that anyone had been harmed by it.

In a briefing Friday in Moscow, a U.S. Embassy official said that NPPD had apparently been used since 1976, but it was still unclear exactly how it was used.

The official, who insisted he not be named, said U.S. scientists can detect the chemical only under laboratory conditions with an expensive instrument called a mass spectrometer.

Asked how it could then be of value in tracing people in a crowded city, he said the United States believed the Russians may have a cheaper way of detecting NPPD's presence.

He said the U.S. Embassy does not have a mass spectrometer, so it would be "logical to conclude" the chemical was first found outside the Soviet Union.

He said key embassy personnel were not aware of the chemical's existence until last weekend.

A senior State Department official said the United States would

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)



A South African soldier holds back family members looking for children who were arrested

for not attending school. About 500 were arrested Friday in Soweto, near Johannesburg.

South African Authorities Detain Hundreds of Black Schoolchildren

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

SOWETO, South Africa — Soldiers and police rounded up on Friday hundreds of black schoolchildren, some of them under 10 years old, in a new government crackdown that inflamed residents of this country's largest black community.

Hundreds of parents gathered outside the Moroka police station here Friday morning seeking word

of their missing children. By Friday night, following the intervention of a group of clerics led by the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Desmond M. Tutu, most had been released. An undetermined number of others, however, faced the prospect of remaining in custody through the weekend.

Meanwhile the police confirmed that at least seven more people have died in incidents of unrest, including six who were killed when

police opened fire on a crowd in the small town on the eastern Cape of Aluwai North.

The deaths, coupled with new outbreaks in black townships outside Cape Town, were further evidence that the government's nearly five-week-old state of emergency had yet to quell the political violence that has claimed more than 625 lives in the past year.

The roundup of children in Soweto started Thursday with about 300 arrests of students caught outside school grounds by soldiers. Witnesses said some of the children were beaten with whips that are issued to soldiers and police. Most of them, including the youngest group, spent the night in police jails, according to parents interviewed Friday.

The troops were enforcing anti-boycott regulations issued last week that make it a crime for students to be off school grounds during school hours. The rules promulgated under the government's sweeping emergency decree, an attempt to crush what has been one of the main weapons of young black activists seeking to demonstrate opposition to white minority rule that exploded and set the plane on fire.

The white police commander for Soweto, Brigadier Jan Coetzee, was quoted in the Sowetan newspaper as saying: "We are cracking down. We will not allow 5,000 stupid students to disregard law and order in Soweto and in South Africa."

The newspaper also quoted Brigadier Coetzee as saying it was quite possible that as many as 50 pupils between the ages of 7 and 10 had been arrested.

Hundreds more students were picked up Friday, many of them at Fidelitas High School in the township of Diepkloof.

"They came and took us right out of class," said Vivien Davis, 16, who was one of those held for about five hours at the station. "They didn't tell us anything, they just made us move into trucks."

The police spokesman said students under 13 were released without charge while others were charged under the emergency regulations and released to their parents' custody. They are to appear in court early next week.

Aluwai North, located in South Africa's politically conservative interior, was another community that had managed to skirt the unrest until recently. But Thursday night police opened fire on a crowd that it counts.

The houses are neat, uncultured, spacious by the standards

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

The only "contrived" event, a top official said, was an announcement in Santa Barbara that the staff was meeting to make recommendations on Mr. Reagan's agenda for the fall in Washington.

That event, which was well publicized, added to the schedule, the official said, because of difficulties in holding such a session in Washington when other issues are more pressing.

But even so, the Western White House has been busy, issuing statements about the political turmoil in South Africa, a major announcement regarding the testing of an anti-satellite system and assertions that the Soviet Union was using a mysterious powder to track U.S. officials in Moscow.

Mr. Speakes said the rush of actions was not unusual.

"All the Soviet stuff, really, events have driven that," he said. "It's just been the course of the events."

Among the officials on duty at various times are Dennis Thomas, a presidential assistant; David L. Chew, deputy assistant to the president; Thomas C. Dawson, executive assistant to the chief of staff; Patrick J. Buchanan, director of communications, and Edward J. Rollins, head of political and governmental affairs.

And Mr. McFarlane's stepping forward as a visible and vocal national security adviser is a far cry from the vacations when his predecessors, Richard V. Allen and William

Still, Mr. Regan's absence has created a

Vacation White House: New Players Set New Rules

By Gerald M. Boyd

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — President Ronald Reagan's summer trip to California this year has spotlighted changes in how the vacation White House operates in the second term and how the roles of key players have shifted.

One evident change, several officials here said, has been a staff much less prone to unauthorized disclosures and much more controlled by its chief. That has been achieved through a management style of Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff, that is at once more muscular and more detached than that of his predecessor, James A. Baker 3d.

Mr. Baker had always insisted that he or a designated top-level surrogate be at Mr. Reagan's ranch near Santa Barbara or in Los Angeles when Mr. Regan came down from his ranch for a visit to town.

By contrast, Mr. Regan spent a week in Santa Barbara, then went to Florida on vacation. He left behind a small cadre of aides who report directly to him, and everyone experiences his authority by telephone.

Mr. Regan exercises his authority by telephone, telegrams and facsimile.

NEWS ANALYSIS

public conveyor of the administration's posture on several major issues, including South Africa and the strained U.S. relations with the Soviet Union.

Mr. McFarlane has also become, for the White House press, the resident senior authority on the administration's foreign policy.

In sum, this vacation has made it clear that the old days of a power-sharing among a "big three" consisting of Mr. Baker, Michael K. Deaver, the deputy chief of staff, and Edwin Meese 3d, the presidential counselor who is now attorney general — are gone.

And Mr. McFarlane's stepping forward as a visible and vocal national security adviser is a far cry from the vacations when his predecessors, Richard V. Allen and William

P. Clark, were seldom seen and even less frequently heard.

It has been left to Mr. McFarlane and Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, to make most of the news on this summer trip. In other years, with more high-level officials in the entourage, there was sometimes a broader news flow.

Mr. Regan, meanwhile, has relied on rotating a group of senior aides here during the 23 days that the president is spending on the West Coast.

While in important positions — all report directly to the chief of staff — none gives the type of news interview that was typical in the past, and none has the relationship with the president that was enjoyed by Mr. Meese, Mr. Baker or Mr. Deaver, who sometimes spent entire mornings giving news interviews.

Mr. Regan, meanwhile, has relied on rotating a group of senior aides here during the 23 days that the president is spending on the West Coast.

While in important positions — all report directly to the chief of staff — none gives the type of news interview that was typical in the past, and none has the relationship with the president that was enjoyed by Mr. Meese, Mr. Baker or Mr. Deaver, who sometimes spent entire mornings giving news interviews.

He compared the news on this trip to other

vacations, such as in 1981, when U.S. planes shot down two Soviet-built Libyan jet fighters off Libya; in 1983, when a South Korean airliner was shot down by a Soviet fighter, and last year, when the last U.S. Marine contingent was removed from Lebanon.

Mr. Speakes said the rush of actions was not unusual.

"All the Soviet stuff, really, events have driven that," he said. "It's just been the course of the events."

He compared the news on this trip to other

vacations, such as in 1981, when U.S. planes shot down two Soviet-built Libyan jet fighters off Libya; in 1983, when a South Korean airliner was shot down by a Soviet fighter, and last year, when the last U.S. Marine contingent was removed from Lebanon.

Although the region where it occurred was sparsely populated, the quake may have affected the city of Kashgar, in the Xinjiang Uygur region of western China, the seismologists said.

Counterspy Flees East; Bonn Concedes Harm

By William Drostik
Washington Post Service

BONN — East Germany announced Friday that a leading West German counterespionage official had defected, confirming what diplomats here described as a spy scandal that could seriously undermine Western intelligence agencies.

The East German news agency ADN said that Hans Joachim Tiede, 48, who disappeared last weekend amid mounting evidence of a major spy ring in Bonn, had asked for political asylum. It said his request was under review.

The news agency said that the defection proved East Germany's superiority over West Germany in intelligence work. East Berlin newspapers said Thursday that 168 West German agents had been captured in the last 18 months.

West Germany conceded Friday that Mr. Tiede's defection would cause enormous damage to the country's security. He had worked in counterintelligence for nearly 20 years, and had risen to become third in command of counterintelligence service known as the Office for Protection of the Constitution.

Diplomats said that Mr. Tiede's high rank and broad access to sensitive information could compromise the work of the intelligence services of other Western allies, including the United States, and could even impair certain allied functions.

[The United States will consult Bonn to assess the damage caused by Mr. Tiede's defection, the State Department said Friday, Reuters reported from Washington.]

For the past four years Mr. Tiede was in charge of tracking East German spies. Security officials said he was entrusted with the identities of many Western agents and their contacts. His detailed knowledge of West German meth-

ods in detecting Communist spies

would enable East Germany to alter espionage tactics and protect any agents deemed at risk, the sources added.

There were reports that his superiors knew he had serious drinking and debt problems but allowed him to remain in his sensitive position.

Mr. Neuseil confirmed the reports about Mr. Tiede's personal problems but contended that the man would have presented a more severe risk if dismissed suddenly.

Mr. Tiede called in sick on Monday. A nationwide search began on Wednesday when his three daughters filed a "missing person" report.

This case will have serious results for West Germany's security," Mr. Neuseil said. "If Tiede passes on all his knowledge to the opponents of secret services this will mean massive damage for West Germany's intelligence work."

Policemen in Auckland, New Zealand, examining the July 10 bomb damage in the Greenpeace vessel, Rainbow Warrior. One man was killed in the blast. The affair has posed a dilemma for the French opposition. Page 2.

INSIDE

■ A cease

Greenpeace Sinking Poses Dilemma For the Rightist Opposition in France

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

PARIS — The sinking of a ship belonging to environmental protesters campaigning against French nuclear policies has posed a delicate political dilemma for rightist French opposition parties that usually seem eager to seize on any issue to embarrass the ruling Socialists.

The caution with which opposition politicians have reacted to charges that French secret service agents blew up a Greenpeace ship in the New Zealand port of Auckland on July 10, killing a man aboard, has reflected one of the unwritten rules of political debate here: Thou shalt not bring into question the *force de frappe*, France's independent nuclear deterrent.

Earlier this week, President François Mitterrand's rightist opponents broke a self-imposed silence on the affair, which has been making headlines here since early August. But rather than attack the government for authorizing a criminal act in a friendly country, they instead charged incompetence.

While two French secret service agents prepare to go on trial in New Zealand on charges of arson and murder, the political debate in Paris has centered on who was responsible for allowing them to get caught.

The French press Thursday named a suspected informer aboard the sabotaged ship, the Rainbow Warrior, as Lieutenant

Christine-Huguette Cabon, an employee of the DGSE, the General Directorate for External Security, the French intelligence service.

Along with several other alleged French agents, Lieutenant Cabon has disappeared since the sinking of the ship. She reportedly infiltrated Greenpeace under the name Frédérique Boulié last spring and gave information to the DGSE.

In the National Assembly, Jean-Claude Gaudin, floor leader of the center-right Union for French Democracy, called for the resignations of Prime Minister Laurent Fabius and Defense Minister Charles Hernu.

"Because of your clumsiness, a boat of environmentalists has been given the chance to launch an unprecedented propaganda campaign. This is a typically Socialist action," Mr. Gaudin said.

The continued silence of other opposition figures has officially been explained as a wish not to prejudice the investigation headed by a prominent civil servant, Bernard Tricot, who is expected to present his report next week.

Most French commentators, however, say they are convinced that the opposition leaders do not want to lay themselves open to accusations of exploiting a sensitive issue of national security for partisan political reasons.

A dissenting voice in the opposition ranks was provided by a centrist deputy, Bernard Stasi, who described as "totally cynical" the idea

that France was right to sabotage the Rainbow Warrior but wrong to get caught. Mr. Stasi said that, while serving as minister for France's overseas territories in 1973, he had opposed an earlier plan by "certain authorities" to sink a Greenpeace ship.

When Mr. Mitterrand ordered the armed forces last weekend to prevent "by force if necessary" any future attempt by Greenpeace to disrupt French nuclear testing in the Pacific, the opposition could only sit back and applaud as he publicly pledged to continue the tests in defiance of the wishes of most of the countries in the region.

■ Raft Provided Clue

A rubber raft bought from a London marine shop owned by a former British secret agent helped New Zealand police trace French officers charged with sinking the Rainbow Warrior, the French newspaper Libération said Friday. United Press International reported from Paris.

The newspaper said David Chapman, the owner of the shop, telephoned his former secret service colleagues after a "quite strange" man with a French accent purchased a specialized raft in May.

British agents followed the customer, believed to be the man identified by New Zealand as Alain Turenne, the paper said. He is one of the two alleged French agents facing charges in New Zealand over the attack.



Pro-Syrian militiamen belonging to the Ba'ath party played checkers with bullets near Beirut's Green Line after a cease-fire was imposed Thursday, ending 12 days of violence.

Beirut Factions Considering 3 Plans For Deployment of Syrian Observers

United Press International

BEIRUT — Christians and Moslems forces honored a Syrian-backed cease-fire Friday and reportedly were considering three plans for the deployment of Syrian observers along the Green Line between East and West Beirut and in outlying areas of the Lebanese capital.

Roads linking Christian East Beirut and Moslem West Beirut were opened to traffic Friday, and the authorities prepared to reopen Beirut International Airport after guarantees from the rival factions to spare the facility from artillery and rocket bombings.

Militia sources reported minor skirmishes in the Beirut area and in the mountains east of the city, but said that the cease-fire, agreed on Thursday at a meeting conducted by Syria, was being honored otherwise.

Meanwhile, the Manchester airport was put on emergency alert again Friday when a Yugoslavian DC-9 had landing problems, United Press International reported.

The pilot of a Inex Adria Airlines DC-9 with 93 people aboard, arriving from Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, radioed the control tower that his "wheels had not locked properly," an airport spokesman said.

The wheels finally moved into place and the plane landed safely. If the combustor can cracked,

killed at least 11 persons and wounded 32 others Thursday before the cease-fire took effect in the early evening.

About 287 people died and at least 924 were injured in 12 days of violence before the cease-fire was imposed.

Muslim and Christian militia sources said that while there still were stumbling blocks threatening the cease-fire, agreement was unanimous among the rival factions to give the Syrians a greater peace-keeping role.

They said that three plans were under consideration, each involving the deployment of Syrian Army observers to monitor the cease-fire.

The first plan, the sources said, called for the deployment of three Syrian Army brigades in East and West Beirut and the mountains overlooking the city. All militias would be withdrawn from Beirut and Lebanese units returned to

their barracks for reorganization under direct Syrian supervision.

The second plan, the sources said, calls for the deployment of only 50 Syrian observers in East Beirut to complement a similar measure already in force in West Beirut. A ranking Syrian officer would supervise security committees in both sectors of the capital.

The third plan calls for all heavy weapons to be withdrawn from the rival factions in Beirut and handed over to Lebanese Army units, the sources said.

A final decision on which of the three plans will be applied is to be made in the next few days after more talks led by Syria between the rival factions, militia leaders said.

■ University Employees Seized

Two Lebanese employees of the American University of Beirut were abducted early this week, a university spokesman said Friday. The Associated Press reported from Beirut.

WORLD BRIEFS

Council Approves New Caledonia Plan

PARIS (Reuters) — The French government's plan on New Caledonia was finally approved Friday when opposition objections were rejected by the Constitutional Council here. Local elections are now expected to be held in the South Pacific territory by the end of next month.

The nine-member council ruled that an amended bill on New Caledonia was constitutional, ending weeks of parliamentary wrangling. The bill, approved Tuesday by a special session of the National Assembly, provides for elections for four new regional councils and a referendum on independence by late 1987.

The bill gives three more seats than originally planned to the capital of Nouméa, which is dominated by French settlers, but leaders of the rightist opposition said the territory's indigenous people would still benefit unfairly. The opposition forced revision of an earlier bill by referring it to the Constitutional Council.

Tamils Accused of Planning Offensive

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Combined Dispatches) — Sri Lanka accused Tamil militant groups Friday of planning a major offensive and charged the guerrillas were responsible for more than 600 cease-fire violations over eight weeks. The statement occurred a day after a Tamil guerrilla spokesman warned of "all-out war" in the Indian Ocean island nation.

Meanwhile in Geneva, a Sri Lankan official said Friday that it was up to India to pressure Tamil separatists to modify their demands to facilitate a political solution to the country's ethnic crisis. Sri Lanka's minister of national security, Lalith Athulathmudali, said his government "remains committed to seeking a political solution" with separatist Tamils, despite the collapse of talks Thursday following renewed violence and irreconcilable negotiating positions.

(UPI, AP)

Cuba to Increase Its Forces in Angola

HARARE, Zimbabwe (AP) — South Africa's military incursions into Marxist Angola have forced Cuba to increase its troop presence in the former Portuguese colony, the Cuban foreign relations minister said Friday.

The minister, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, in Harare on a three-day visit, said that Cuba wanted to reduce its military presence in Angola but was resolved to keep soldiers there until South African-sponsored "instability" in the region ceased.

Cuba has sent up to 20,000 troops into Angola to back the government of the Soviet-supported Angolan Popular Liberation Movement which took power Nov. 11, 1975.

Peres Warns of Threat to Government

JERUSALEM (AP) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Friday that attacks on his administration by rightist cabinet ministers could end the partnership and bring down the coalition government.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, at a meeting with Mr. Peres designed to repair a growing rift in the cabinet, said his party did not want to break up the 11-month-old partnership, Israel Radio said. The radio report was confirmed by a Peres aide.

Mr. Peres called the meeting following criticism by Ariel Sharon, the industry and trade minister, of a government decision to evict legislators from an apartment they occupied in Hebron, a West Bank city. The legislators were trying to expand the Jewish presence in the predominantly Arab city.

MX Successfully Launched From Silo

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, California (AP) — An unarmed MX intercontinental missile was successfully launched Friday for the first time from an underground silo, the Pentagon announced.

The four-stage missile whose development has been a matter of controversy, put a dummy warhead in the target area in the Kwajalein Missile Test Range in the Pacific, according to an air force spokesman.

The test was considered a milestone because of the successful launch from an underground silo.

U.S. Spy Plane Crashes in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR (Reuters) — An unmanned U.S. spy plane crashed Friday in El Salvador while gathering information on rebel movements for the Salvadoran military, a U.S. embassy spokesman said.

"We think it was an accident," he said, but he did not rule out the possibility that guerrillas had downed the remote-controlled drone that slammed into a mountain near San Carlos, 75 miles (120 kilometers) east of San Salvador.

The spokesman declined to say where the drone took off, but Honduran military officials said earlier this year that drones were flying daily reconnaissance missions over El Salvador from a base in Honduras.

Soweto Nightlife Reflects Realities of Apartheid

(Continued from Page 1) of a black township, cramped by those of a wealthy white area. Nearby, however, are homes being built for colored people, much smaller places. Homes, Lucky says, where you cannot fit a decent-sized double bed into the bedroom.

"That," he says, "is apartheid."

The car turns forward. It is night, past the curfew hour, which should mean streets empty of cars and of people. The conversation, above the country and western music that fills the soft interior of the car, turns to the nation's violence in the black townships. That violence has claimed more than 620 lives, virtually all of them black; 120 of those since a state of emergency took effect in 36 magisterial districts, including this one, July 21.

A question: Why, in the unrest, do blacks not shoot back at the police? Are there no guns? Lucky smiles, reaches to his ankle, then dangles his snub-nosed pistol by

the trigger guard. Yes, he says, there are guns in Soweto.

White Johannesburg and black Soweto are about 10 miles (16 kilometers) apart, but it is a gulf made unbridgeable by economics and by the Group Areas Act, which remains intact under the limited changes in racial policy offered by President Peter W. Botha. The law says black people must live in one area, colored people in another, Indians in another, and whites in yet one more.

The divide is evident, even without seeing the race of the residents. White South Africa abounds with vegetation. Soweto is mostly bare, a place of dark yellow dirt crammed with homes that range from small, for the many, to grand, for the few wealthy blacks.

While there are strata in Soweto, the distinctions of class and wealth do not detract from black hostility to apartheid, and offer insights into the gradations of opposition.

The sedan crawls forward, then leaps to 125 mph when Lucky is challenged about the virility of its engine. "You ask why Soweto has not blown up," he says in a manner that seemed rehearsed, theatrical. "Because there are people here with jobs, something to protect."

"The older people have grown up with the system," he says. "The young people don't want to grow into that acceptance. So you have kids throwing rocks to protest the system. But how long can you go on throwing rocks? For 10 years?"

The conversation lapses.

Across town, in the white areas, people are going to the movies, filling up the discotheques, or being seated at restaurants. In Soweto, there is one movie house and few

discos, but, by a conservative estimate, 4,000 shebeens, the unadorned, backroom parlors devoted to drinking and loud music and conversation.

At Sophie's, the first shebeen on the itinerary, there is an immediate oddity: white women courting young black men, a daring venture, shot through, still, with a sense of the illicit, despite the repeal of legislation forbidding interracial sex.

Sophie's is on a street of dirt and small houses, unmarked and unadvertised, except by the cars parked outside, a place to be entered by the back door. Its clients are mostly middle class, and the black computer analysts and personnel officers gathered offer testimony to black advancement and the constraints on it and to the economic envies induced by apartheid.

A man called Joe, for instance, says he has a good job with a multinational corporation, but is aggrieved. Next up the line is a white man, he says, who has a company car, while he does not.

Another man complains that, because of the color of his skin, "we can never let our intelligence be fulfilled." A young man who says he works for IBM takes a more radical stance, talking of disinvestment and sanctions and saying they would be a good thing to force racial change on the white authorities.

Down the road, at Spoons's shebeen, they are sitting on chairs arranged around the bare walls, the floors littered with empty beer bottles, while a professional disco dancer on his night off from the stage gyrates in solitary communion with the music under unsupervised light. Benny, a black traffic

officer, says things have been quiet since the curfew. He says people are not coming to the shebeens in the usual numbers. And he has a grievance.

He has been on the force 10 years, he says, riding his Suzuki motorcycle around town, his service pistol on his hip, ticketing blacks and whites just like a white traffic cop would. His take-home pay, he says with some pride, is about the equivalent of \$450 a month.

"But the whites, they are getting more," he says, "whites who joined the force when I did. They can drive a patrol car. I am not allowed to."

Outside again, the sedan sneaks forward like some phantom haunting the night between small homes that seem all the smaller in comparison to the places over the hill, the places with pools and courts and opulence.

Soweto has five municipal swimming pools and a handful of private ones. The white areas in and around Johannesburg have 65,000 private pools alone.

What would happen, Lucky is asked, if the Group Areas Act was repealed, if there were no longer any residential segregation laws? The answer: not much.

Maybe 1 percent of the black people, those like him, could afford to move into white areas. But the rest would stay put in Soweto, he says, and so their children would go to school in Soweto, as they do now, while the white children went to school in white areas. There would be no apocalypse.

The car glides into a night made suddenly bright by the burning of a Volkswagen minibus, straddling the road, an emblem of some indistinct unrest, a blazing torch in the center of an indistinct street, an insoluble puzzle.

VALMONT

WORLD RENOWNED MEDICAL CLINIC

Glion-sur-Montreux, Lake Geneva, Switzerland

Located at 2,000 feet altitude in a moderate and protected climate, the clinic has the finest accommodations available for your convalescence. In a setting overlooking the Lake of Geneva and the Montreux area, the clinic provides complete medical check-ups, individual diet and rejuvenation.

Centers are provided for cardiology, physiotherapy, electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, electrocardiogram, X-ray and laboratory analysis, rooms with air conditioning.

Please ask for our brochure and prices.

Write to Mr. H. Tissier - Director.

CLINIC VALMONT, 1823 Glion-sur-Montreux, Switzerland

Telephone: 021/63 48 51 (10 lines) - Telex: 453 157 valmont-ch

Mexican Restaurant-Cantina

CANTINA

Parc 2000

SO N° 10, Montevideo

Tel: 548-4367

Ampliación 20, Montevideo

Tel: 24-2531

London

5 Langley St., W.C.2

Tel: 2

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Spy Dust on Summit Road

There is a new, unwelcome entry in the glossary of diplomacy: nitrophenyl pentadienyl aldehyde. It is the chemical the State Department says the Soviet Union uses to track diplomats in Moscow. That is a crude breach of the respect that civilized countries accord to diplomats, especially if the chemical is harmful. But the spy dust, like the White House's announcement of a new anti-satellite missile test, is a stage prop in a larger drama: President Ronald Reagan's November meeting with the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev.

The last few weeks have been a torrent of talk from the White House, antiphony to the propaganda blast from Moscow. The Kremlin's promise of a five-month moratorium on nuclear tests got the rapid brush-off it deserved. But then the White House announced it was not interested either in a comprehensive ban on anti-satellite missiles. At this rate of attrition, there will be little left to talk about at the Geneva summit meeting.

White House tacticians may see several advantages in striking a harsh pre-summit attitude. It softens up the Russians, lowers political expectations and guards against criticism of concessions. But there are dangers of excess.

The anti-satellite tests in particular are perilous brinkmanship. Surveillance and early-warning satellites provide a stabilizing force that both sides benefit in keeping inviolate, particularly the United States. To avoid drifting into an arms race no one needed, the American anti-satellite missile system was terminated in 1975. But the Soviet Union rashly

continued development, and the Defense Department started in 1977 to develop the new weapon that is now ready to be tested.

Unlike the cumbersome Soviet anti-satellite rocket, the Air Force's new missile is a highly advanced "homing vehicle" fired from an F-15 fighter. Once it is operational, the Soviet Union may feel unable to accept a treaty until it has caught up. Since homing vehicles can shoot down missiles as well as satellites, the advancing technology threatens to erode the anti-ballistic missile treaty.

The three tests that Congress has allowed the Air Force to conduct may not be enough to make the anti-satellite missile operational. But they are strides along a path from which there will soon be no return. Why risk stimulating a race in which there are only losers?

Mr. Reagan has spent \$1 trillion on rebuilding defense. He has hung tight in arms talks, letting the Soviet Union stalk out in dudgeon and walk back empty-handed. He left everyone guessing if he would continue to abide by the unratified SALT-2 treaty, accepting its limitations only at the last minute. Presumably he intends, at Geneva also, to present a tough image while preparing to take the last exit to a pragmatic compromise. That is not a bad negotiating strategy, if it works. The problem is the legacy he will leave if it does not: unbred competition in every form of strategic weaponry. Spy dust stories may be useful adjuncts of the performer's art; anti-satellite tests are playing with unquantifiable fire.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Eclipse of Mr. Moon Is Over

The Reverend Sun Myung Moon was released this week from a halfway house in Brooklyn after serving 13 months — most of it in the federal prison in Danbury, Connecticut — for tax fraud. For weeks before this event, full-page ads appeared in newspapers, including this one, questioning the justice of Mr. Moon's conviction. And at a news conference in Washington following his release, Mr. Moon's supporters, some of whom are clergymen, charged that his case was a serious infringement of First Amendment rights.

These arguments have been heard before. They were made before a series of federal courts to no avail. They were put forward by lawyers and public relations firms when the Supreme Court was considering a petition to hear Mr. Moon's appeal; but that petition was denied. It is reasonable to assume that these arguments failed to persuade a single court because they have no merit.

Mr. Moon was not prosecuted for criminal violation of the tax laws over a simple misun-

derstanding or an innocent omission on his return. He was convicted not only of failing to report personal income but also of concocting, with his associates, fraudulent evidence to show that the funds in question were actually the property of his church. Freedom of religion is not threatened by this conviction, nor are other church leaders in jeopardy so long as they do not participate in conspiracies to conceal personal assets, forge documents or defraud the federal government.

The same law applies to every religious group. Church funds used for church purposes remain tax-exempt; funds that belong to individuals or are generated by commercial or unrelated business activities of the church are taxable. Juries can make factual findings about the source and ownership of assets.

It is fine that Mr. Moon has completed his sentence and was a model prisoner. But he is not a martyr and is not entitled to be treated as if he had been a prisoner of conscience.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Tanzania: Victim of Fallacies

Compared with many of his peers, President Julius Nyerere has appeared the very model of an African national leader. His sincere commitment to socialism and his much-tumpled personal integrity have made him the hero of many Western liberals. Yet, as Mr. Nyerere prepares to stand down from office after 24 years, he seems a pathetic figure — a man whose vain attachment to doctrinal purity has inflicted economic misery and destitution on a once relatively prosperous country.

Tanzania has been a spectacular victim of the fallacies of so-called "development economics," the main teachings of which are that the price mechanism and the free market have no relevance for the Third World and must be supplanted by an disastrous *dirigisme*.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

Another Hurdle for ANZUS

Agents of the French intelligence service seem to have been caught red-handed in a murderous sordit into New Zealand. New Zealanders are furious, and all that France has to show for its caper are a dead photographer, a sunken ship and another big problem for the ANZUS defense alliance in the South Pacific.

France is geared up for nuclear-weapons tests on Mururoa atoll in French Polynesia. Such tests are opposed by New Zealand, Australia and various island nations in the South Pacific that are working to establish a nuclear-free zone in the region. The Rainbow Warrior, flagship of the Greenpeace environmental movement, was in the area to lead demonstrations against the tests when it was blown up and sunk by saboteurs in Auckland on July 10. One crewman was killed.

It developed that the General Directorate of External Security, France's equivalent of the CIA, was almost certainly involved. Mainstream French newspapers report that a

French-speaking couple arrested and charged with murder and sabotage were French agents.

France has not acknowledged any involvement, but an investigation ordered by President François Mitterrand is under way. The prevailing view in Paris is that high-level officials must have known of the operation.

As things stand, Greenpeace plans to send another ship to the Pacific to replace the Rainbow Warrior, and the French navy is said to be under orders to use whatever force is necessary to prevent interference with the tests.

From the U.S. viewpoint the worst thing about the incident is that it feeds the already virulent anti-nuclear sentiment in the South Pacific — sentiment that is reflected in the squeabul between the United States and New Zealand over the visit of nuclear-capable warships to New Zealand ports.

—Los Angeles Times.

No Cause for Complacency

Sign that the Soviet Union is coming to terms with the profit motive, while the Chinese are embracing market forces with the enthusiasm of the convert, should be no cause for complacency in the West.

The imitator may progress farther than his model; the new mood in the East is a reminder of the continuing need to dredge the channel of our industrial market economies. In the Soviet Union, moonlighting (having a second job in addition to one's main job) on such a scale that it is said to account for up to 80 percent of domestic repair jobs has forced the bureaucrats into a few tentative experiments with small profit-sharing cooperatives. The Chinese are moving towards private share ownership by the employees of an internationally-financed industrial plant. Old ideas in the West, maybe; but ideas which have fallen well short of desired conclusions.

—The Times (London).

FROM OUR AUG. 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Dirigible Delights Rockefeller

CLEVELAND — Mr. John D. Rockefeller threw dignity to the winds late this afternoon and, tossing his cap in the air, ran about his lawn just like a schoolboy. He was jubilant because Mr. Frank Goodale, the young aeronaut, alighted at Forest Hill to pay his respects to him. Mr. Goodale is giving exhibition flights at Luna Park and before he set sail this afternoon he announced that he would visit Mr. Rockefeller. The head of the Standard Oil Company was eating his supper when the lodge keeper announced that an airship was alighting on the grounds. Mr. Rockefeller and his family rushed out as Goodale, in his dirigible balloon, was landing. "Welcome, welcome, my boy," cried Mr. Rockefeller. Mr. Goodale said he "just dropped down" to pay his respects. He was invited to dinner but declined.

1935: House Passes Neutrality Bill

WASHINGTON — The House passed the compromise neutrality bill by acclamation on Aug. 23. Spurred by fears that the Administration might be contemplating support of a European attempt to apply pressure on Italy, Congress succeeded today with plans to tie the President's hands with neutrality legislation for the next six months. The suggestion that the President should receive permissive rather than mandatory powers in dealing with belligerents was rejected by the House. House leaders assured that these changes were acceptable to the Senate. Protests from Administration officials, notably those of the State Department, that provisions of the act would force the country to "run for cover" whenever war starts and would destroy the country's influence for peace, were disregarded.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JON HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

Executive Editor

Editor

Deputy Editor

Associate Editor

Assistant Editor

Associate Editor

With Drought Broken, Recovery Period Starts For Stricken Africans

By Clifford D. May

New York Times Service
NYALA, Sudan — A thinbare coat of green now covers much of the landscape of western Sudan.

Next to villages scattered alongside the dirt road leading from El Fasher to Nyala, bags of donated U.S. grain, which are referred to by the peasants as "Reagan," are piled.

Farmers tend fields of millet and sorghum. Children splash about in muddy water holes.

"A few months ago, this looked like absolute desert," said Allen Jones, head of the United Nations' World Food Program operation in Sudan. "I couldn't believe anything had ever grown here."

In western Sudan, as in many parts of Africa, the main part of the relief effort is coming to an end and a more difficult period of recovery and rehabilitation is about to begin.

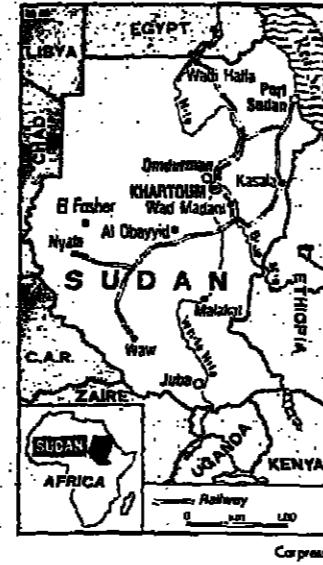
Throughout vast areas of the continent, the drought has broken, though there is no guarantee that adequate rains will continue to fall.

Despite foul-ups, bottlenecks and diversion of food, aid has reached millions in need. A surprising number of peasants, particularly in the western Sudan, where many had predicted a catastrophe, have managed to get by with little or no aid by subsisting on such nourishment as roots and wild berries.

Hundreds of thousands of others did not manage to survive what will certainly be known as the great famine of the mid-1980s. Tens of millions of Africans continue to suffer from hunger, malnutrition and chronic disease.

A few weeks ago the United Nations issued an emergency appeal for aid for Sudan. But after a tour of Darfur, the hardest-hit western region, the executive coordinator for emergency operations, Maurice F. Strong, concluded that what was needed was to use the food and trucks already in Sudan.

Supplies ordered from abroad now are unlikely to arrive in time to



Map of Sudan

be of much value. "We have to do everything we can to mobilize those resources that we can use now, in the next few weeks," said Mr. Strong.

"After that," he added, "we need to start working for the longer term."

Within days, U.S. helicopters are to begin operating in southern Darfur and along the Chad border, ferrying food to camps and villages that have been cut off by rain and floods.

Peasants in those and other areas will need all the strength they can muster to tend their crops and reap this year's main harvest, hoped for around November.

"In places that aid hasn't reached," said George Calderbank, head of agricultural services for the internationally financed Western Sahara Development Corp., "farmers are so weak they're actually collapsing in the fields, just falling down in the middle of 'weeding.'

To distribute the food where it is most needed will require that rural areas of severe deprivation be identified and monitored.

A recent study by Unicef, the UN Children's Fund, concluded that "blanket distribution" of aid, coupled with "misappropriation" of resources, had too often meant that "the truly needy received little or nothing."

But development specialists say that after the harvest, most areas should be quickly weaned from relief aid. "The farmers are obviously very poor, and many of them are deeply in debt," said James Ogbon, the senior agronomist for Western Sahara Development.

"They need a good harvest this year and a good price for their crop," Mr. Ogbon said. "A distribution of 'Reagan' after the harvest will only hold prices down and ensure that they remain destitute."

In Sudan alone as many as a million peasants are still in camps or urban squatter settlements, or will return to rural areas too late to plant this year, so conflict between

Role of Soviet Seasonal Workers Arouses Debate

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — To a police colonel in the north Caucasus, they are nothing more than "money grabbers, who work from dawn to dusk, don't drink, live in swish condominiums and suffer untold hardships, just for the sake of half a sack of money."

That makes *shabashniki*, as migrant seasonal workers in the Soviet Union are known, alien to "the principles of our economy and of our morals" and "socially harmful," as A. Didyenko concluded in a letter to the newspaper *Izvestia*.

This is one view of a group of workers whose precarious existence on the fringes of private enterprise has prompted a hot debate in the Soviet press.

Another view comes from a shabashnik himself. "Yes, we earn good wages," said one who dared not give his name to the newspaper. "And this automatically puts the law enforcement bodies on the alert."

In recent months, as public discourse about Soviet economic options has opened up, the shabashnik has emerged as the focus of several key questions: To what extent can people appropriate private wealth in the Soviet Union, and how should the state control it?

The debate so far has been rather positive toward the shabashniki, whose initiative is compared favorably to sluggish performances in the official economy. The trend seems to be toward a more flexible definition of legal work outside the public sector.

The issue also has led to discussions about the need for tax reform, perhaps involving a single progressive income tax that would treat salaried and nonsalaried income alike. Other proposals for controlling incomes aired recently in the press include reduction on interest

rates at savings banks and registering the purchase of expensive items on income declarations.

Another idea, promptly and "sharply rejected" in one newspaper, would require fellow workers to approve purchases costing more than 1,000 rubles (about \$1,170 at official rates).

There also is talk about surtaxes on inheritance, a sensitive subject that has elicited wide comment going to the heart of Soviet economic dilemma: the search

"Walk through some villages in the summer and you will see that every other house is shut up — whole families have gone off on seasonal work," a student wrote to *Pravda*.

At savings banks and registering the purchase of expensive items on income declarations.

Another idea, promptly and "sharply rejected" in one newspaper, would require fellow workers to approve purchases costing more than 1,000 rubles (about \$1,170 at official rates).

There also is talk about surtaxes on inheritance, a sensitive subject that has elicited wide comment going to the heart of Soviet economic dilemma: the search

for a balance between social equality and individual motivation.

"What stimulus for work would we have?" wondered A. Nikonov, of Krivoi Rog. "If we knew that our children would have to start all over again?" I. Chagrin of Archangel felt just as strongly that "all young people should start out under more or less equal conditions."

Much of the current debate over personal wealth has to do with so-called "unearned income," or illegal profits made in the Soviet Union's pervasive black market.

Illegal "unearned income" is "an economic, social and moral evil."

On that, all agree. Speaking in Leningrad, the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, observed that "people are so indifferent about the fact of unearned income" that there had been demands for legislation.

But there also is a gray area involving illegal "earned" income, the dilemma of the shabashnik, who is neither a black marketeer nor a speculator. He does work that

"Seasonal work has become a

looking for ways of finishing work long overdue.

As a rule, he works harder, finishes the job faster and is paid more, in cash or in kind, than his salaried counterparts.

According to one article in *Izvestia*, the origins of the present-day shabashnik date back to the early 1960s, when itinerant workers, mainly Koreans, joined groups looking for temporary work, mostly in southern regions.

There are few statistics on the phenomenon. One report said that about 100,000 migrate from the Transcaucasian republics a year, the same number from the northern Caucasus and about 50,000 each from Moldavia, the Baltic republics and eastern Belarusia and the Ukraine.

In one region, a letter-writer to the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* said that of the 28 pupils in her class, all but one were involved in seasonal work.

"Seasonal work has become a

looking for ways of finishing work long overdue.

As a rule, he works harder, finishes the job faster and is paid more, in cash or in kind, than his salaried counterparts.

According to one article in *Izvestia*, the origins of the present-day shabashnik date back to the early 1960s, when itinerant workers, mainly Koreans, joined groups looking for temporary work, mostly in southern regions.

There are few statistics on the phenomenon. One report said that about 100,000 migrate from the Transcaucasian republics a year, the same number from the northern Caucasus and about 50,000 each from Moldavia, the Baltic republics and eastern Belarusia and the Ukraine.

In one region, a letter-writer to the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* said that of the 28 pupils in her class, all but one were involved in seasonal work.

"Seasonal work has become a

looking for ways of finishing work long overdue.

As a rule, he works harder, finishes the job faster and is paid more, in cash or in kind, than his salaried counterparts.

According to one article in *Izvestia*, the origins of the present-day shabashnik date back to the early 1960s, when itinerant workers, mainly Koreans, joined groups looking for temporary work, mostly in southern regions.

There are few statistics on the

phenomenon. One report said that about 100,000 migrate from the Transcaucasian republics a year, the same number from the northern Caucasus and about 50,000 each from Moldavia, the Baltic republics and eastern Belarusia and the Ukraine.

In one region, a letter-writer to the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* said that of the 28 pupils in her class, all but one were involved in seasonal work.

"Seasonal work has become a

looking for ways of finishing work long overdue.

As a rule, he works harder, finishes the job faster and is paid more, in cash or in kind, than his salaried counterparts.

According to one article in *Izvestia*, the origins of the present-day shabashnik date back to the early 1960s, when itinerant workers, mainly Koreans, joined groups looking for temporary work, mostly in southern regions.

There are few statistics on the

phenomenon. One report said that about 100,000 migrate from the Transcaucasian republics a year, the same number from the northern Caucasus and about 50,000 each from Moldavia, the Baltic republics and eastern Belarusia and the Ukraine.

In one region, a letter-writer to the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* said that of the 28 pupils in her class, all but one were involved in seasonal work.

"Seasonal work has become a

looking for ways of finishing work long overdue.

As a rule, he works harder, finishes the job faster and is paid more, in cash or in kind, than his salaried counterparts.

According to one article in *Izvestia*, the origins of the present-day shabashnik date back to the early 1960s, when itinerant workers, mainly Koreans, joined groups looking for temporary work, mostly in southern regions.

There are few statistics on the

phenomenon. One report said that about 100,000 migrate from the Transcaucasian republics a year, the same number from the northern Caucasus and about 50,000 each from Moldavia, the Baltic republics and eastern Belarusia and the Ukraine.

In one region, a letter-writer to the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* said that of the 28 pupils in her class, all but one were involved in seasonal work.

"Seasonal work has become a

looking for ways of finishing work long overdue.

As a rule, he works harder, finishes the job faster and is paid more, in cash or in kind, than his salaried counterparts.

According to one article in *Izvestia*, the origins of the present-day shabashnik date back to the early 1960s, when itinerant workers, mainly Koreans, joined groups looking for temporary work, mostly in southern regions.

There are few statistics on the

phenomenon. One report said that about 100,000 migrate from the Transcaucasian republics a year, the same number from the northern Caucasus and about 50,000 each from Moldavia, the Baltic republics and eastern Belarusia and the Ukraine.

In one region, a letter-writer to the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* said that of the 28 pupils in her class, all but one were involved in seasonal work.

"Seasonal work has become a

looking for ways of finishing work long overdue.

As a rule, he works harder, finishes the job faster and is paid more, in cash or in kind, than his salaried counterparts.

According to one article in *Izvestia*, the origins of the present-day shabashnik date back to the early 1960s, when itinerant workers, mainly Koreans, joined groups looking for temporary work, mostly in southern regions.

There are few statistics on the

phenomenon. One report said that about 100,000 migrate from the Transcaucasian republics a year, the same number from the northern Caucasus and about 50,000 each from Moldavia, the Baltic republics and eastern Belarusia and the Ukraine.

In one region, a letter-writer to the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* said that of the 28 pupils in her class, all but one were involved in seasonal work.

"Seasonal work has become a

looking for ways of finishing work long overdue.

As a rule, he works harder, finishes the job faster and is paid more, in cash or in kind, than his salaried counterparts.

According to one article in *Izvestia*, the origins of the present-day shabashnik date back to the early 1960s, when itinerant workers, mainly Koreans, joined groups looking for temporary work, mostly in southern regions.

There are few statistics on the

phenomenon. One report said that about 100,000 migrate from the Transcaucasian republics a year, the same number from the northern Caucasus and about 50,000 each from Moldavia, the Baltic republics and eastern Belarusia and the Ukraine.

In one region, a letter-writer to the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* said that of the 28 pupils in her class, all but one were involved in seasonal work.

"Seasonal work has become a

looking for ways of finishing work long overdue.

As a rule, he works harder, finishes the job faster and is paid more, in cash or in kind, than his salaried counterparts.

According to one article in *Izvestia*, the origins of the present-day shabashnik date back to the early 1960s, when itinerant workers, mainly Koreans, joined groups looking for temporary work, mostly in southern regions.

There are few statistics on the

phenomenon. One report said that about 100,000 migrate from the Transcaucasian republics a year, the same number from the northern Caucasus and about 50,000 each from Moldavia, the Baltic republics and eastern Belarusia and the Ukraine.

In one region, a letter-writer to the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* said that of the 28 pupils in her class, all but one were involved in seasonal work.

"Seasonal work has become a

looking for ways of finishing work long overdue.

As a rule, he works harder, finishes the job faster and is paid more, in cash or in kind, than his salaried counterparts.

According to one article in *Izvestia*, the origins of the present-day shabashnik date back to the early 1960s, when itinerant workers, mainly Koreans, joined groups looking for temporary work, mostly in southern regions.

There are few statistics on the

phenomenon. One report said that about 100,000 migrate from the Transcaucasian republics a year, the same number from the northern Caucasus and about 50,000 each from Moldavia, the Baltic republics and eastern Belarusia and the Ukraine.

In one region, a letter-writer to the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* said that of the 28 pupils in her class, all but one were involved in seasonal work.

"Seasonal work has become a

looking for ways of finishing work long overdue.

As a

ARTS / LEISURE

Auctioneers Should Turn Back Clock on Estimates

International Herald Tribune

THE two leading auction houses, Sotheby's and Christie's, had difficult moments in the season that ended July 31. The heart of the matter was that the auction houses departed from their role as arbiters in the art market to

SOUREN MELIKIAN

become actors. They were not content to keep a record of prices paid at their sales, but tried to influence them.

Sotheby's case is not very serious. What is significant is the public perception of it. After the Florence Gould sale of Impressionist works, professional circles buzzed with the rumor that A. Alfred Taubman, Sotheby's owner, had acquired the \$9.9-million Van Gogh and, it was later said, the \$5.2-million Toulouse-Lautrec. It is now known, reliable sources say, that he did not buy the Van Gogh but did acquire the Toulouse-Lautrec. And why not? Taubman has been collecting for a long time and the painting was the sale's most plausible candidate for the status of a museum picture.

The snag is that an unwritten rule forbids auctioneers and de-

partmental heads to buy from their own sales. Should not Taubman, as the commander-in-chief, abstain from doing what his subordinates are not allowed to do? By stepping in, he was influencing prices.

Christie's infinitely more serious case also stems from its having gone beyond its role as arbiter of the market. David Burhurst, then New York president, died in May 1981, saying that three out of eight Impressionist paintings had been sold when only one had found a buyer. He did so "to protect the market and the vendor's interests," he declared in court papers. Far more seriously, Christie's kept fiddling with estimates and reserves. The vendor, Dimitri Jodidio, chairman of the Cristalina dealership, which took Christie's to court, was exasperated by reserves being raised at the 11th hour, allegedly without his knowledge, and by diverging opinions within Christie's regarding estimates of which he was not informed.

Had the sale been successful, no complaints would have been made against the "floating reserves" as they were referred to, nor the divergent estimates. The outrage was caused by Burhurst's utterly minimalist — he — those in a position to buy million-dollar paintings knew

the truth within days — but the real problem was the estimates and the way in which they are used by auction houses to steer the market.

A quarter of a century ago an estimate was a broad price bracket. The higher end of the estimate could be twice the lower, or more. It was determined weeks in advance to give the vendor some idea of what he might get, and not much fuss was made about it. The vendor agreed to a reserve set, as a purely protective measure, below the lower estimate.

Now auction house experts fine-tune their estimates for weeks, testing the reactions of dealers and collectors who come to see the piece saying "in confidence" to potential buyers that the work might fetch a lot more than the original estimate. Sometimes, the vendor, who is kept informed, accordingly raises his reserve. He as much as the auction house bears the blame for this constant readjustment. If this happens so often these days, it is because the vendor is often a dealer.

Whatever the cause, however, the estimate-and-reserve game is ultimately harmful to the system. It works as long as the trend in prices is upward; when the economy slows, it goes haywire and is reflect-

ed in high failure rates. At Sotheby's main Impressionist sale in London last March, 46 percent of the pictures, in terms of the total value given for the sale, were bought in. At a sale in mid-May, the proportion was 41 percent. Old Masters fared no better: At Christie's New York sale May 9, two-thirds of the collection, in value terms, failed to sell.

True, the market for paintings, regardless of schools and periods, has become intensely speculative. Beginners, including investors, find painting the easiest form of art to buy. It is prominently displayed in museums and is more extensively documented than most fields. The intrusion of inexperienced speculators in the past five years or so has significantly contributed to the destabilization of the market.

But this does not apply to the market in Chinese art, where connoisseurship runs on a high level. And here, too, failures have reached an unusually high proportion, suggesting that something is wrong with the estimate-reserve system.

On May 1, Sotheby's New York press office announced the sale of "the most important group of Chinese sculpture to be offered since World War II." The buy-in rate at

the June 3 sale was 63 percent of total value. The next day Sotheby's could comfort itself with a \$3.9-million sale of Chinese ceramics, leaving 3 percent unsold, but on June 5 the buy-in rate in the sale of Chinese works of art from the Alan Hartman dealership reached 53 percent.

Clearly, auction houses have a problem with their appraisal procedure as far as both estimates and reserves are concerned. The experts who have been involved in most auctions with high buy-in rates are too experienced to have been unaware that the estimates they were giving were far too optimistic. Michel Strauss, the leading Impressionist expert in Sotheby's London operation, and James Lally, for years Sotheby's top Chinese expert in New York, who is leaving the house at the end of the year, are among the best people in their field. Both have an acute perception of quality and financial value. Their failures are unlikely to reflect errors of judgment. My guess is that they gave into pressure from the vendor or, perhaps, that they went out of their way to entice the vendor for fear of losing him to the competition.

While the consequences were less ominous, these June sales, in the aspect of inflated estimates, were like minor replays of Christie's catastrophic auction of the paintings owned by Cristalina.

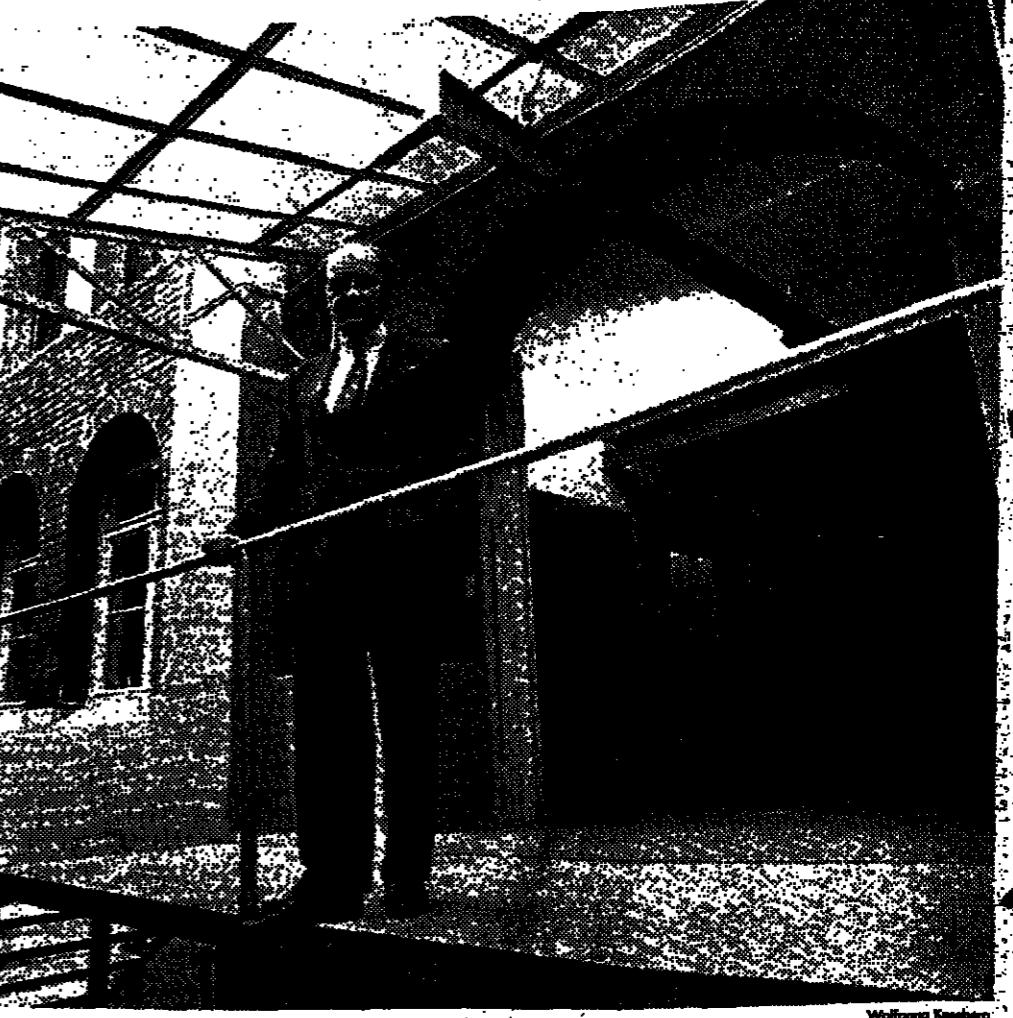
Here is where reform is most urgently needed. Estimates must once again become real estimates. Reserves must be protective barriers set below the lower end of the estimate. This could be enforced legally, since the reserve is specified by contract. (The practice of agreeing orally to alter reserves should be discarded.) There should be a time limit beyond which neither the consignor nor the auction house would be allowed to modify the reserve, say seven days before the auction.

Auction houses should be discouraged from advertising estimates before sales; now done systematically, this was the exception two decades ago. Estimates should be aimed at informing would-be buyers, not at racking up prices. A code of conduct should be worked out by the auction houses.

The news media might do some soul-searching too. No self-respecting writer of so-called straight news would dream of reporting that a wonderful painting by the famous X, offered by Z, the well-known dealer, is expected to fetch so many millions of dollars, but this is exactly what happens every month in the auction field, as witness in recent months the Gould sale, the Mantegna "Adoration of the Magi" and the Portland gold font splashed all over the London dailies.

Selling by auction, like dealing, is a commercial activity. Relying auction-house news releases before sales and carrying starry-eyed interviews with auction-house experts about their own wares is providing free advertising, with harmful effects; part of the public gains the impression that these are objective statements.

Last of three articles



Thomas Krings-Ernst and the former factory he has turned into a gallery.

A Venturesome Gallery in Cologne

By David Galloway

COLOGNE — Since its opening four months ago, this city's newest, biggest and most adventurous private gallery has mounted three major exhibitions. Such a tempo would weary most museum curators, but Thomas Krings-Ernst, 38, learned to pace himself on the fast-track of international finance.

At 26, Krings-Ernst engineered a French-German venture for producing pet foods. There he established a West German affiliate for J. C. Decaux, the company that replaced Paris's decaying piazzas with high-tech comfort stations and introduced elegantly streamlined bus shelters in glass and steel.

While French publications were decrying the razing of Paris's redolent monuments, Krings-Ernst saw the evolution of an historic tradition that started with the Roman Emperor Vespasian, who had umbrella-shaped urinals erected in Rome. The fledgling gallerist has since parted company with his French partner but still speaks enthusiastically about the aesthetics of "street furniture."

Krings-Ernst's financial adventure and his passion for painting and sculpture have long enjoyed a peaceful coexistence. His installation into the fine arts came two decades ago at "Documents 3," one of Kassel's mammoth international exhibitions. Between degrees in business administration at Cologne and Fontainebleau, Krings-Ernst chalked up two semesters of art history at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Nice.

He and his wife, Ilana, a Russian anesthesiologist, had bought a disused factory in southern Cologne in 1981, simply because they admired early industrial architecture. Krings-Ernst was also intrigued by the multiple uses to which such structures were being put in the United States — "from ateliers to low-cost housing." In 1982 he made 300 photographs of such projects, in hopes of producing a book.

Instead he found himself in the more active role of conservator. Dozens of Cologne's artists had been producing and exhibiting their work in an old chocolate factory. When their refuge was threatened with the wrecker's ball, Krings-Ernst drummed up support to save part of the historic structure.

In nearby Engelskirchen, a 19th-century wool warehouse in a spacious park was to be demolished to make room for a new city hall. Krings-Ernst organized sit-ins and mobilized teams of journalists and architects to attend meetings of the city council. The warehouse is being recycled as municipal offices, an industrial museum and loft-style apartments.

That success further encouraged him to begin converting his factory. If further impetus was required, he had to look no farther than the nearby *Kunstvereine*. These local art associations are committed to presenting young artists from the region, and often provide springboards for new talent. In 1984 the *Kunstvereine* arranged a nationwide exchange of shows. "When I saw what was emerging throughout Germany," Krings-Ernst recalls, "I knew I had to be part of this progressive spirit."

Meanwhile, despite his student budget, he had begun to collect prints and drawings by Jasper Johns, Donald Judd, David Hockney, Christo, Roy Lichtenstein and James Rosenquist. But when he applied for an apprenticeship at the Maggin Foundation, he was advised that being a gallerist was not a job but a life commitment. It was too early for that, he decided, so he became assistant to a director of the French bank Crédit Industrial et Commercial.

His conviction that beauty and functionality need not be antithetical helped sell his bus-shelter project to the Germans. He offered free installation and maintenance as well as a cash premium in exchange for the right to use a portion of each shelter for advertising. Cologne, Hamburg, Saarbrücken, Bremen and Ludwigshafen signed on, but in Düsseldorf he ran into long-standing monopolies and the project soured.

He and his wife, Ilana, a Russian anesthesiologist, had bought a disused factory in southern Cologne in 1981, simply because they admired early industrial architecture. Krings-Ernst was also intrigued by the multiple uses to which such structures were being put in the United States — "from ateliers to low-cost housing." In 1982 he made 300 photographs of such projects, in hopes of producing a book.

He found himself in the more active role of conservator. Dozens of Cologne's artists had been producing and exhibiting their work in an old chocolate factory. When their refuge was threatened with the wrecker's ball, Krings-Ernst drummed up support to save part of the historic structure.

In nearby Engelskirchen, a 19th-century wool warehouse in a spacious park was to be demolished to make room for a new city hall. Krings-Ernst organized sit-ins and mobilized teams of journalists and architects to attend meetings of the city council. The warehouse is being recycled as municipal offices, an industrial museum and loft-style apartments.

David Galloway is a writer and professor based in Wuppertal, West Germany.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY

EUROPE

The TASIS Schools

SWITZERLAND

The oldest independent American boarding school in Europe, founded in 1955. American College Prep General Studies and Int'l School.

ESL, Computer, boarding and day, 7-13. Activities, sports, St. Moritz, ski term, and extensive travel throughout Europe.

The American School in Switzerland, Ext. 31, CH-8226 Montagnola, Switzerland. Tel: Lugano (091) 54 64 71 Telex: 76317 TASIS England, Ext. 42, Colindale Lane, Thorpe, Surrey, England TW20 8TE. Tel: Chertsey (0328) 65 2522 Telex: 829217 TASIS Cyprus, Ext. 63, 11 Kassos Street, Nicosia, Cyprus. Tel: Nicosia (021) 43 14 4601

TASIS Hellenic Int'l Day School, grades K-12, Box 57025, Ext. 64, 1450 Athens, Greece. Tel: Athens 01 42 26 72 07 Telex: 210379

American Education in Europe with an International Dimension

ITALY JOHN CABOT INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE ROME

Courses starting in September, January, April, and June summer session leading to degrees in:

Liberal Arts: Associate of Arts Degree
Business Administration: Bachelor of Business Administration
Bachelor of Arts: 3 years at Cabot, 1 year at Hiram college

John Cabot is affiliated with Hiram College, Ohio (Founded in 1850). All courses fully transferable to Hiram, an accredited college in the U.S.A.

John Cabot College, founded in Rome in 1972, has an outstanding faculty and an international student body. Many graduates enter advanced degree programs at major universities in the U.S.A. and Europe.

Write to the Admissions Officer for catalog and application forms:
Via Massaua, 7 - Rome 00162 Tel: 8395519, 8312105

Non-profit corporation registered in Washington, D.C.
Authorized by the Italian Ministry of Education

U.S.A.

PACIFIC SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY 9301 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD LOS ANGELES, CA 90210 U.S.A.

EARN YOUR DEGREE THRU OUR OVERSEAS DIRECTED STUDY PROGRAM

INDEPENDENT DIRECTED STUDY. NO CLASS ATTENDANCE REQUIRED. ONE-ON-ONE STUDENT/FACULTY. ENROLL NOW FOR NEXT SEMESTER. COMPLETION IN ONE ACADEMIC YEAR.

• Business Administration
• Economics
• Engineering
• Education
• SCHOLARSHIPS AND TUITION GRANTS - FINANCIAL AID
Send a brief resume detailing your background and your goals. IMPROVE YOUR PROFESSIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.

*P.S.U. is authorized by the California Department of Education
*P.S.U. is a Member of N.A.S.C.U., Washington, D.C.

FRANCE

LEARN AND LIVE THE FRENCH LANGUAGE
In cities and in idyllic surroundings near Monte Carlo.
Centres d'études et de vacances en villes et villages de France et Corse.
The CENTRE MÉDiterranéen d'Études Françaises offers 33 years of experience. Whatever your level, you may choose a mastery of French to suit your professional or cultural needs. Small groups, 4, 8 or 12 students, are taught by native speakers. Tuition fees are available to students accompanied by a professor. Boarders with excellent fees, alone or board and lodgings.

Tel.: (93) 78.21.59 - Telex: CEMED 461 792 F.

GERMANY

YOU WANT TO SPEAK GERMAN?
SPEAK TO US FIRST!
More than 3 million students in 33 years
146 Institutes in 66 countries
e. g. ALEXANDRA, Tel. 809670
LILLE, Tel. 572044
TRENT, Tel. 732057
15 Institutes in the Federal Republic of Germany
For detailed information:
GOETHE-INSTITUT
Zentralverwaltung
Leibnizplatz 3
D-8000 München 2
Tel. (0 89) 5999-200
Telex: 522940

EUROPE

SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

The American University
in Europe

Accredited Member, AACSB,
Washington, D.C. USA

Associate, Bachelor and Master degrees
Offered in Business Administration,
Hotel Management, Law & Legal
Administration, Computer Studies,
Pre-Engineering and Pre-Medical,
Psychology, Spanish German in the
appropriate country, Intensive
English, French, Portuguese Courses

BBA and MBA programmes also
available as evening classes in
London and Paris.

SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Dept. 51, 100-00 Berlin 10, Germany

London 56, 8721 Telex: 011 922 5454

BELGIUM

THE E.E.C. SCHOOL ANTWERP AND BRUSSELS

The independent international school that responds to the community's needs, and cares about each child's needs. Our British and American staff has impressed parents and educators with our children's work in the:

□ Kindergarten □ Primary School □ American Secondary School □ Brussel □ C.G.E. curriculum through 4-level.

Our highly efficient use of funds keeps your tuition fees at a reasonable level: from BP 65.000 to BP 140.000 per annum.

THE E.E.C. SCHOOL

Antwerp: 53 - 2000 Antwerp/Belgium

Jacob Jordensstraat 75-79 Tel: 03/28 18 000 Antwerp/Belgium

Ruit Royal 302 - 1000 Brussels/Belgium

For information and application call:

Mr. J. Wets, Headmaster at 03/28 37.21 - 03/28 18.82 - 03/28 10.82

Registration daily all summer.

U.S.A.

CUT THIS OUT TO LEARN FRENCH

Céram, a château in the Belgian Ardennes where you learn and live in French. Small groups and private lessons, with tailor-made programmes for individual needs, ensure real progress. Good food, good company, good teachers. Come and learn, and enjoy yourself. We treat private people, companies, embassies, EEC, SHAPE etc.

For complete documentation, send this coupon or phone:

I am interested in courses for: □ Adults □ Young People

□ Private □ Business

ARTS / LEISURE

The Importance of Being MotherwellBy Douglas C. McGill
New York Times Service

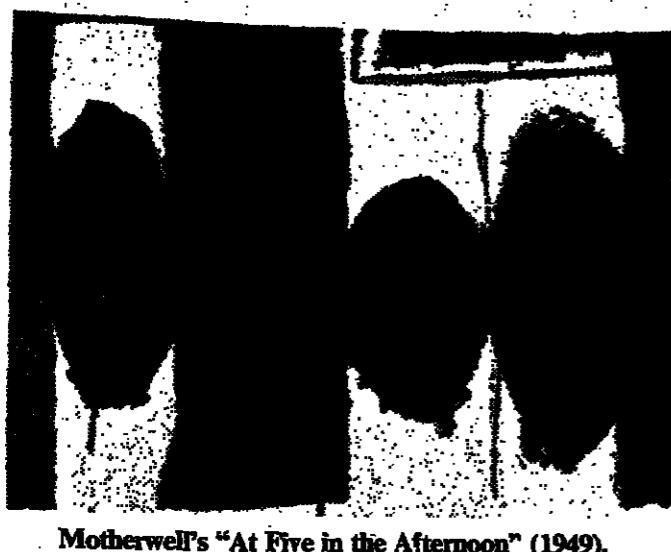
PETERBOROUGH, New Hampshire — In a ceremony marked by speeches that provoked laughter and tears, the artist Robert Motherwell received the MacDowell Colony Medal last Sunday for his lifetime contribution to the arts.

Motherwell's acceptance speech, and the speech in which the sculptor Varujan Boghosian introduced him, described with humor and some sadness the difficulty of making statements about the human condition through the visual arts — especially abstract art.

Motherwell, now 70, was a key

figure in the development of Abstract Expressionism, the first American style of painting to command major international success and recognition. His canvases — bold, brusky statements of color and line in which black and white often appear in vast, splashy fields — have been called "monumental" and "sensuous" by critics.

The MacDowell Colony, founded in 1908 by the widow of the American composer Edward MacDowell, is a year-round working retreat for artists, writers and composers. Its scholarships offer the chance to work for six-week stints in secluded cabins scattered over 400 wooded acres (160 hectares) in southern New Hampshire.



Motherwell's "At Five in the Afternoon" (1949).

The award ceremony was the 26th since the colony began giving the medal annually to American artists. Past recipients include the artists Alexander Calder, Edward Hopper and Georgia O'Keeffe, the writers John Updike, Eudora Welty and Thornton Wilder, and the composers Elliott Carter, Aaron Copland and Edgard Varèse.

The award speeches began typically, with Boghosian reading from a list of Motherwell's degrees and accomplishments, which include a philosophy degree from Stanford University in 1937 and awards in recent years from the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the National Arts Club in New York and the University of Salamanca in Spain.

Then Boghosian began to describe the difficulty he had had in preparing the speech. The problem, he suggested, lay mainly in describing the medium of pigments-on-canvas in the medium of words.

It was especially difficult, Boghosian said, to describe the feeling of "shock" he recently received while poring over a book of Motherwell's paintings. He said that while looking at the works — especially the violent clashings of white and black — he had felt an overwhelming sense that their creator was a being far different from the quintessentially civilized person who sat behind him on the stage.

"I warn you, do not buy this book," Boghosian said, holding the volume aloft. "It is terrifying. I was jolted because this kind, wonderful, generous man, which we know him to be, is not that at all."

In his acceptance speech, Motherwell amplified that theme, beginning by describing himself:

"I'm actually very shy and different socially, though not at all in my studio," Motherwell said. "I am not a performer. I make symbolic expressions of the human experience on flat surfaces, made with burnt sticks, or sticks with chunks of animal hair tied on the end and dipped in colored liquids."

This experience is as primal and natural as moving one's body, or uttering sounds of anger or glee. It is so natural that I am still surprised that children, at the age of 5 or 6 years, give it up."

In an interview before the award ceremony, Motherwell said that Modernist painting, as he understood and attempted to practice it, was a means of representing truth in the medium of paint — as Einstein had done in the medium of mathematics, as Beethoven had done with music, as Freud had done with words.

The Freudian part is the difficult part, which is that things are not what they seem to be," Motherwell said. "And how to paint that which is not what it seems to be is a colossal problem."

He also said: "The chemistry of the pigments is interesting. Ivory black, like bone black, is made from charred bones or horns. Sometimes I wonder, laying in a great black stripe on a canvas, what animal's bones or horns are making the furrows of my picture."

Boghosian had kept the audience laughing during his introductory speech, but finally, and with obvious emotion, he apologized for being unable to cogently define Robert Motherwell's importance or adequately describe what he felt while looking at more than 50 years worth of the artist's paintings.

Poetry was the language of a Motherwell painting, Boghosian suggested, and so he ended by reading a poem by Louise Bogan: "The Daemon:"

*Must I speak to the lot
Who little bore?
It said Why not?
It said Once more.*

*Must I tell again
In the words I know*

© "The Daemon," Poems 1923 to 1928 - November Press

Nancy Cropton/The New York Times

For the ears of men

The flesh, the blow?

Must I show outright

The bruise in the side.

The half in the night.

And how death cried?

Must I speak to the lot

Who little bore?

It said Why not?

It said Once more.

Must I tell again

In the words I know

Bibliothèque Nationale Puts Ronsard in ContextBy Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

a courier or diplomat — in 1540 he was part of a mission to an international conference in Alsace — when a persistent high fever forced him to go home. It turned out to be a serious illness, which left Ronsard partly deaf and looking a lot older than his 16 years. The youth decided to give up life at court and resume his studies, and eventually took minor orders in the Roman Catholic church.

The times were precarious. The monarchy was not yet very strong in France and the country was divided by the religious issues of the Reformation. Ronsard took a polemical stance on the Catholic side and, being a confirmed supporter of the monarchy, also wrote a long epic work aimed at glorifying the French king. The platonic ideals of the Renaissance, fostered by philosophers fleeing the Arab conquerors of Constantinople, had by then reached France where they exercised a strong influence on Ronsard's conception of poetry and on the courtly arts. The mythology of antiquity became artistically fashionable.

All this is handsomely illustrated in the exhibition by means of tapestries, paintings and a large quantity of drawings and prints. These help one understand the age from a point of view akin to that of an anthropologist, and show it as frailer and more vulnerable than one usually imagines.

Ronsard wrote some memorable poetry, especially love poems that every French schoolboy must learn, but he was insufferably prolific. The prestigious Pléiade edition of his works has more than 2,000 pages, which no one today can hope to read for pleasure's sake. But by setting Ronsard's writing in the artistic context of the day, and especially that of the mythological subjects so abundantly dealt with in art, the show does help one understand what made even his more garrulous works seem relevant in his day.

"Ronsard," *Bibliothèque Nationale*, 58 rue de Richelieu, through Sept. 15.

Celtic Treasures on Display

Reuters

STUTTGART — The treasures of a Celtic prince, buried with him 2,500 years ago and undiscovered until their discovery near here in 1978, are on display for the first time, through Oct. 13. The collection is thought to be the only one of its period in Europe not to have been plundered by grave robbers.

Strauss' 'Capriccio' Stands Out Amid the Standard Spectacles at Salzburg

By Andrew Clark

SALZBURG — The 1985 Salzburg festival is unlikely to go down as a vintage year. The opening was clouded by a widely reported incident in which the Italian stage director Piero Fagioli slapped one of the festival administrators during rehearsals for Verdi's "Macbeth." The other main event at the Grosses Festspielhaus — a breathtakingly dull and traditional "Carmen" staged and conducted by Herbert von Karajan — featured a first-rank cast, most of whom had already sung and acted the same roles better elsewhere.

Both operas were presented with the kind of extravagant visual spectacle that has become something of a cliché in Salzburg's largest auditorium, and that goes down well with the festival's rich, conservative audiences. In spite of the peerless contribution of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra in the pit, neither "Macbeth," a holdover from last year's festival, nor "Carmen," originally staged for Karajan's Easter festival, added up to a cohesive musical-dramatic whole.

Events next door at the Kleines Festspielhaus, as so often in the past, produced the most satisfying artistic results. The new production was "Capriccio," Richard Strauss' last stage work. In spite of the strong historical connections between Strauss and Salzburg — underlined anew in an exhibition mounted for the festival at the Schloss Areberg — "Capriccio" has been seen at only one previous Salzburg festival, in 1950, when Karl Böhm conducted four performances.

Both operas were presented with the kind of extravagant visual spectacle that has become something of a cliché in Salzburg's largest auditorium, and that goes down well with the festival's rich, conservative audiences. In spite of the peerless contribution of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra in the pit, neither "Macbeth," a holdover from last year's festival, nor "Carmen," originally staged for Karajan's Easter festival, added up to a cohesive musical-dramatic whole.

One during the Countess' poignant final solo, where the stage picture returns to the 1930s in

an exquisite moonlight setting, does have updated the action to this century.

That is the approach adopted at Salzburg by the West German film and stage director Johannes Schaaf and the designer Andreas Reinhardt.

The palatial, clear-cut

framework of neoclassical glass-and-marble decor makes discreet reference to fashionable trends in the visual arts from the first three decades of the century. The costumes are an equally effective reminder that the widowed Countess and her entourage are at the forefront of 1930s fashions.

Elsewhere, the pacing of the music by the conductor, Horst Stein, is more workmanlike than inspired, and Tomowa-Sintow appears too bland and matronly to be a vivacious young hostess. The rest of the cast is excellent: Manfred Jungwirth as La Roche cuts a strong profile in the theater director's monologue; Trudelese Schmidt's rich-toned Claron is slyly, sexily uninhibited in just the right acrobatic way; Wolfgang Schöne's Count may use art as a doorway to pretty girls but is much more than the usual aristocratic ass. With the individual performances at its center, the production has a chance to grow in stature when it returns next year.

"Così fan tutte," also at the Kleines Festspielhaus, will not be back at the 1986 festival, but the production — now four years old

— is not being shelved for good. It is one of the best things Salzburg has done in recent years. Much of the credit for its success must go to Michael Hampel and his designer, Mauro Pagano, who also set a seal on a new staging of Monteverdi's "Il Ritorno di Ulisse in Patria" at the Felsenreitschule.

As in "Così," Hampel's handling of the work is as tasteful as it is dramatically effective. He makes his cast act as well as sing. The action is set within a giant cradle representing the ribs of the 16th-century globe, but Hampel also makes intelligent use of the auditorium's large spaces, and of a full range of modern stage and lighting effects, to illustrate the divide between gods and mortals.

The starting point of the production is the new musical arrangement by Hans Werner Henze, whose opera "The Bassarids" was premiered at Salzburg nearly 20 years ago. A problem with "Ulisse" is that the surviving manuscripts are not in Monteverdi's handwriting: They contain only the vocal parts and the bass, and the music for several scenes has been lost.

Henze is the latest in a line of 20th-century composers and musicologists to attempt to complete

the score. The project shows that he is as fascinated as ever by traditional operatic forms, by Italian culture and by the music of other composers. He has not changed the melodies, composed any new sections or significantly altered the rhythms. The simplicity and vigor of the music is preserved.

But his broadening of the instrumentation and near-total exclusion of choral music make this very much Monteverdi heard through 20th-century ears, rather than an authentic reconstruction of the sounds that might have been heard by the work's first audiences in the Venice of 1641. Henze's expansion of the bass line in particular draws on a colorful selection of instruments, which create a more exciting sound-picture than Raymond Leppard's version for Glyndebourne in the 1970s.

The large cast was led by Thomas Allen as Ulysses and Kathleen Kuhlmann as Penelope, both of whom conveyed nobility and emotion in their singing. In the pit, Jeffrey Tate confirmed his growing reputation as a conductor.

The festival continues through Sept. 1.

Andrew Clark is a journalist and music critic based in Switzerland.

University to Buy Byrd MemorabiliaBy Martie Barnes
Associated Press

BOSTON — Notes, maps and clothing belonging to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, found by historians in recent years in Boston basements, trunks and trash bags, will be sold next month for \$155,000 to Ohio State University. The material will be available for research at the university's Institute of Polar Studies, according to the institute's assistant director, Peter Anderson.

Byrd, credited as the first man to fly over the North and South Poles,

died in Boston in 1957. Many materials from five Antarctic expeditions have turned up in warehouses where family members had stored and forgotten them. Trunks of clothing were found in New York Somerville, and last year papers and effects were found in South Boston and in a Newton basement.

This last cache, of goods that had been stored in plastic trash bags, yielded items such as a log from Byrd's flight to the North Pole and notes Byrd wrote during the first flight over the South Pole.

"Visibility is unlimited. On the other side of the pole we are looking into that vast unknown area we have struggled so hard to reach. We are dropping on the pole the flags of the United Nations. . . . As this message is finished, we are heading into the unknown beyond the pole."

Anderson and Rendell said it was not yet known whether the chart was from Byrd's first South Pole flight, in November 1929, or from a later trip.

Anderson, who is writing a biography of Byrd, described the collection as Byrd's primary papers, containing all of his private expeditionary materials, including information on how he financed, organized and conducted the trips.

Anderson, who is writing a biography of Byrd, described the collection as Byrd's primary papers, containing all of his private expeditionary materials, including information on how he financed, organized and conducted the trips.

Resurrected 'Maometto II' Opens Pesaro Rossini Fest

By William Weaver

PESARO — Italy's Rossini Opera Festival has opened its sixth year with a highly successful and highly enjoyable production of "Maometto II," a serious opera drawn from the composer's crucial, fertile Neapolitan period.

Though Pesaro's festival has ranged freely through the Rossini canon, its attention to this area of the work has been particularly valuable, for until fairly recently these operas were largely neglected.

"Maometto II" was fairly well known, but not in its original version of 1820. It has been revived, and recorded, in the 1826 version that Rossini created for Paris, with various suppressions and additions, then entitled "Le Siège de Corinthe."

This tragicomedy is a splendid work, but the Neapolitan predecessor is its own kind of masterpiece. In "Maometto" there is ample splendor and pageantry but also an intensity of individual character that seems somewhat diluted in the grand French version. Like most of Rossini's serious Neapolitan operas, "Maometto" was written for Isabella Colbran (later to be the composer's wife). Still, it is not a star vehicle — or, rather, it is not a vehicle for a single star. Anna, the Colbran role, is surrounded by three other major characters.

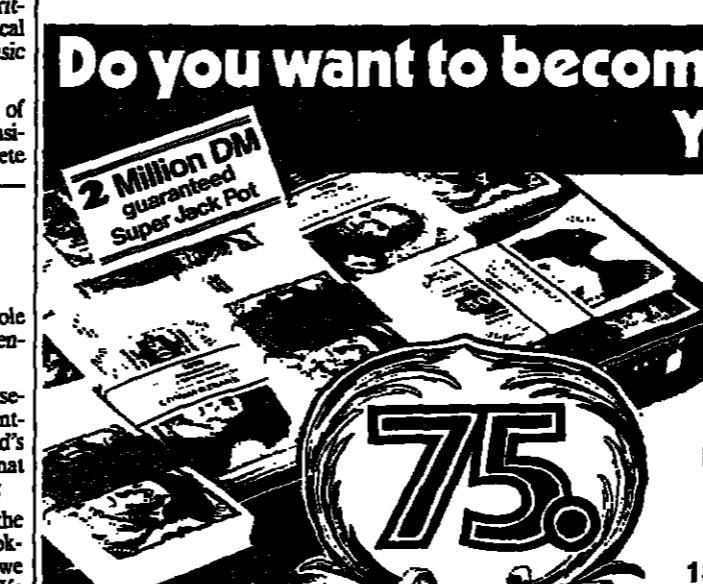
Pesaro, all were in the hands of gifted specialists. Cecilia Gasdia's Anna, loving and doomed, exerted wail-like appeal one moment and imposed noble authority the next. In the first act, the lower

MUSÉE RODIN
77, rue de Varenne, Paris 7^e — Métro Varenne
PRE-COLUMBIAN ART
6, Rue Jean-Mermoz, 75008 PARIS. Tel.: 359.8244

MUSÉE RODIN
77, rue de Varenne
PARIS
KIRILI
Sculptures exhibited in the museum gardens Daily, except Thursday, from 10 a.m. to 5.45 p.m.
June 26-September 16
Art Exhibitions & Auction Sales appear every Saturday

ZABRISKIE
BRIGGS, KERN,
POIVRET
724 Fifth Ave, New York

WILLIAM KLEIN
37 rue Quincampoix, Paris



ANNIVERSARY LOTTERY:
In addition over 5 MILLION DM in prize money
on top of 133 MILLION DM at no extra cost.

This is exceptional. An inheritance or business venture could never offer you such a chance!

The NORTH-WEST-GERMAN-STATE-LOTTERY offers you the possibility to belong to an international group of clever participants. All prizes are quoted and paid out in German Marks (DM). This is where your advantage is the world for years.

Each lottery runs over a period of 6 months, one class per month. There are 400,000 tickets with 147,461 prizes totalling over 133 million DM. A total of 243 jackpots ranging from 100,000-1 to 1 million DM are raffled off plus plenty of medium

and smaller prizes. It is also possible that 10 prizes of 100,000-DM will be combined into a SUPER-JACKPOT OF 1 MILLION — determined in pre-drawings. That means that 24 prizes of 1 million DM plus 2 guaranteed prizes of 1 million and 2 million each will be drawn — 26 SUPER JACKPOTS = 26 MILLIONAIRES.

Name me another game where this can happen!

The drawings are held in public and supervised by state auditors. All prizes are guaranteed by the German Government.

The great thing is that nobody will find out about your winnings, because you — as a player — remain anonymous.

Lots of Luck

Your chance to win: 1:3
If your ticket is missing, write for information.

</div

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
USFG	20555	34	32	+1	
Sears	16720	35	33	+1	
General	15920	35	33	+1	
Dow Jones	12520	31	30	+1	
Nestle	14720	174	172	+1	
Pfizer	14720	174	172	+1	
Ocado	1235	32	31	+1	
Ford	11520	35	34	+1	
Exxon	9520	35	34	+1	
Sears	9114	31	30	+1	
General	7920	36	35	+1	
Pan Am	7520	36	35	+1	
W.W. Mar	7220	74	73	+1	

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1314.42	1321.27	1310.48	+1.02	
Trans	615.78	617.71	611.06	+0.50	
Upt Comp	1582.82	1592.73	1581.21	+1.18	
Adv Decl	245	242	241	+1	
Total Issues	1977	1977	1978	+1	
New Highs	22	22	22	+1	
New Lows	22	22	22	+1	
Volume up	25,822,570	25,844,570	25,822,570	+2,000	
Volume down					

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.	% Chg.	
Composite	108.52	108.47	-0.05	-0.04%	
Industrials	108.52	108.47	-0.05	-0.04%	
Utilities	108.52	108.47	-0.05	-0.04%	
Finance	108.52	108.47	-0.05	-0.04%	
Transport	110.50	110.45	-0.05	-0.04%	
Total	110.50	110.45	-0.05	-0.04%	
Traded	110.50	110.45	-0.05	-0.04%	

Friday's NYSE Closing					
Advanced	245	242	241	+1	
Declined	245	242	241	+1	
Unchanged	245	242	241	+1	
New Highs	245	242	241	+1	
New Lows	245	242	241	+1	
Volume up	24,571,125	24,571,125	24,571,125	+1,000	
Volume down	24,571,125	24,571,125	24,571,125	+1,000	

AMEX Diaries					
Close	Prev.				
Advanced	245	242	241	+1	
Declined	245	242	241	+1	
Unchanged	245	242	241	+1	
New Highs	245	242	241	+1	
New Lows	245	242	241	+1	
Volume up	24,571,125	24,571,125	24,571,125	+1,000	
Volume down	24,571,125	24,571,125	24,571,125	+1,000	

NASDAQ Index					
Close	Chg.	Week Ago			
Composite	216.65	-0.17	216.82		
Industrials	216.65	-0.17	216.82		
Services	216.65	-0.17	216.82		
Finance	216.65	-0.17	216.82		
Utilities	216.65	-0.17	216.82		
Transport	216.65	-0.17	216.82		
Traded	216.65	-0.17	216.82		

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
GHC	8	149	149	+1	
BAT	8	149	149	+1	
AMB	8	149	149	+1	
AMCI	8	149	149	+1	
TIE	149	149	149	+1	
Orbital	149	149	149	+1	
Kent	149	149	149	+1	
KeyPT	149	149	149	+1	
ECHO	149	149	149	+1	
Worlcom	149	149	149	+1	
Hector	149	149	149	+1	
TPPI	149	149	149	+1	

Prices Mixed in Quiet Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mixed Friday in light trading as investors focused their attention on takeover situations.

Light buying helped the Dow Jones industrial average finish the day with a slight gain of 0.22 to 1,318.32. For the week, the Dow added 5.60.

Declines outnumbered advances by an 8-7 ratio. Volume shrank to 75.27 million from 90.6 million Thursday.

Analysts said the market drifted in a general downturn with takeover situations generating much of the day's activity. They said advances earlier this week had amounted to a normal, reflex reaction to an "oversold" market.

Some participants contend that, in face of negative economic news, the market had been doing well by holding fairly steady.

USF&G Corp. was the most active NYSE-listed issue, easing 3% to 33¢.

Shares followed, up 4% to 35¢.

Transway International Corp. was third, adding 1% to 44¢. Nortek Inc. sweetened its hostile bid for the company to \$45 a share from \$40. Nortek eased 4% to 16¢.

Revlon, the target of a hostile takeover bid by Pantry Pride Inc., fell 4% to 46¢. Pantry Pride was unchanged at 7¢. After the market closed,

Pantry Pride said it intended to sell "substantially all" of Revlon assets except the beauty products division.

SCM Corp., the target of a hostile takeover bid by Hanson Trust, advanced 1% to 66. After the close, SCM said its board would meet Sunday to consider the offer.

In auto stocks, General Motors lost 1¢ to 66¢.

Ford, 4¢ to 43¢. Chrysler inched up 4¢ to 36¢.

All three companies reported lower mid-August

million Thursday.

Phibro-Salomon fell 1¢ to 39¢ after a major brokerage house lowered its opinion of the firm to "neutral" from "attractive."

Tektronix was the session's biggest loser, falling 4¢ to 57¢ after it said its first-quarter earnings probably would not match those of last year.

MCA was the day's biggest winner, advancing 3¢ to 67¢ amid rumors that it had resumed talks with RCA Corp. RCA has expressed interest in acquiring MCA.

Among technologies, IBM inched up 4¢ to 126¢. Digital Equipment lost 1¢ to 95¢ and Cray Research advanced 1¢ to 49¢.

Among other blue chips, AT&T lost 4¢ to 21¢. U.S. Steel eased 4¢ to 30¢. General Electric dropped 4¢ to 60, and American Express declined 4¢ to 41¢. Eastman Kodak added 4¢ to 44¢.

12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld PE
Stock

12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld PE
Stock

12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld PE
Stock

12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld PE
Stock

12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld PE
Stock

12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld PE
Stock

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

Statistics Index

AMEX prices	P. 10
AMEX Index/News P. 12	Financial reports P. 10
NYSE prices	P. 8
NYSE Index P. 10	Gold market P. 9
Corporate stocks	Inherited rates P. 9
Currency rates	Market Summary P. 8
Commodities	Options P. 10
Dividends	OTC stock P. 10
P. 10	Other markets P. 14

SATURDAY SUNDAY, AUGUST 24-25, 1985

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCEU.S. Stocks
Report, Page 8

Page 9

ECONOMIC SCENE**Japan, the United States
Need Their Interdependence**

By KIYOHICO FUKUSHIMA

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Despite some progress by Congress in reducing federal expenditures in the 1986 fiscal year, the U.S. budget deficit remains high and could easily balloon back to the \$200-billion range in the event of a cyclical economic slowdown. Thus, the now familiar pattern of high interest rates, overvalued dollar and bloated U.S. trade deficit also is certain to continue in the years ahead. Frustration over this situation will continue to strain the economic relationship between the United States and Japan.

Each country tends to blame the other's macroeconomic policies as the major cause of the imbalance, but the remarkable fact is that both the Japanese government and the Reagan administration are motivated by essentially the same economic philosophies.

Over the last decade, Japan has worked hard to reduce its budget deficit by cutting spending without a major tax increase. During the last five years the Reagan administration has been trying to do the same. Ironically, Japan's mild success in controlling its budget deficit has complicated U.S. efforts to restore fiscal balance.

In contrast to its position at home, the Reagan administration has been urging Japan to stimulate domestic demand. But since the movement toward reducing the budget deficit and reforming the government is deeply rooted in Japan, chances of such change in Japan's macroeconomic policy are slim.

Japan's current drive for smaller government started around 1975. The burgeoning budget deficit after the first oil crisis set some thinkers in Japan to publish an article, "Suicide of Japan," which weighed against the growing tendencies of dependence on government among the younger Japanese. The article called for self-reliance, discipline and hard work to build a better future.

WITHIN the Japanese leadership the uncontrollable budget deficit soon became public enemy No. 1. Successive Japanese prime ministers tried different methods to combat it. Takeo Fukuda, who took office in 1976, tried to grow out of the deficit by stimulating the economy through more spending based on the locomotive theory popular in the Carter years, and failed. Masayoshi Ohira's proposal for a tax increase led to an electoral setback for his party in 1979, a year after he took office.

Logically, there was no choice left for Mr. Ohira's successor but to cut spending. Since Zenko Suzuki pledged to pursue this path when he took over in 1980, the movement for smaller government became official government policy. An authoritative council on government reform was set up with wide public support.

After Mr. Suzuki resigned in 1982, his successor, Yasuhiro Nakasone, at one time the state minister for government reform, became the advocate of this political and economic thinking, a factor that helped him to succeed Mr. Suzuki. With this background, Mr. Nakasone was able to freeze or reduce all government spending in nominal terms for three consecutive years except for military expenditures and a few other items.

This has gradually reduced the government's borrowing as a percentage of gross national product from 6 percent in 1979 to 3.8 percent this year.

Japan's drive for smaller government has more than 10 years of consensus building behind it. For Mr. Nakasone to reverse course in response to foreign political pressures might well be a formula for political suicide.

As the Japanese government's borrowing decreased, surplus private funds became available for overseas investment. At the same time, Japanese corporations sought to increase their exports to compensate for reduced government spending.

In the United States, in contrast, a dramatic jump in interest

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

Currency Rates**Cross Rates**

		Aug. 23					
		D.M.	F.F.	L.L.	G.D.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	1,105	1,125	1,145	1,165	1,175	1,175	112,35
Brussels	55,5	78,30	26,075	6,522	3,165	1,005	24,245
Frankfurt	1,285	1,365	1,374	1,405	1,425	1,425	22,225
London	1,415	1,495	1,505	1,525	1,535	1,535	18,205
Milan	1,652,00	2,044,20	471,30	10,000	2,015	56,71	23,145
New York (c)	8,717	—	2,575	1,600	1,600	5,80	2,25
Paris	6,465	11,208	3,025	—	4,565	2,714	1,621
Tokyo	1,258	1,304	3,371	20,05	76,15	15,671	10,405
Zurich	1,078	1,124	3,025	1,000	1,000	1,000	118,725
1 ECU	8,078	2,264	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1 SDR	1,071	1,124	2,600	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

(a) Commercial rates. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one ounce.

(d) Units of 100,000. (e) Units of 1,000. (f) Units of 10,000. (g) Not quoted. (h) Not available.

(i) To buy one pound: \$15,345.

Other Dollar Values

Currency per U.S. dollar: (a) Commercial rates; (b) Bankers' rates; (c) Banks' rates; (d) Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); (e) IMF (SDR); (f) Baffi (Milan); (g) rival dealers; (h) not available.

(i) Shortest: 1,043 (Milan).

Sources: Banca dei Banchieri (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banca Nazionale del Portogallo (Porto); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Baffi (Milan); rival dealers; (AP, Reuters).

Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates**Eurocurrency Deposits**

		Aug. 23					
		Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss	French	ECU	SDR
1 month	7.75-7.76	4.40	4.40	11.75	10.95	8.75-8.76	7.76
2 months	7.76-7.78	4.40	4.40	11.75	10.95	8.75-8.76	7.76
3 months	7.78-7.81	4.40	4.40	11.75	10.95	8.75-8.76	7.76
4 months	7.81-7.84	4.40-4.45	4.40-4.45	11.75-11	10.95-11	8.75-8.76	7.76
1 year	7.84-7.86	4.40-4.45	4.40-4.45	11.75-12	10.95-11	8.75-8.76	7.76

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar), DLM, SF, Pound, FF; Lloyd's Bank (ECU); Reuters.

(SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum for equivalent.

(a) Shortest: 1,043 (Milan).

Sources: Banca dei Banchieri (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banca Nazionale del Portogallo (Porto); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Baffi (Milan); rival dealers; (AP, Reuters).

Other data from Reuters and AP.

Asian Dollar Deposits

		Aug. 23					
		7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
1 month	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
2 months	7.76	7.76	7.76	7.76	7.76	7.76	7.76
3 months	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78
4-month	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80
1 year	7.82	7.82	7.82	7.82	7.82	7.82	7.82

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar), DLM, SF, Pound, FF; Lloyd's Bank (ECU); Reuters.

(a) Shortest: 1,043 (Milan).

Sources: Banca dei Banchieri (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banca Nazionale del Portogallo (Porto); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Baffi (Milan); rival dealers; (AP, Reuters).

Other data from Reuters and AP.

Gold

		Aug. 23					
		A.M.	P.M.	Close	Change	Vol.	Value
British Bank Note	111	111	111	111	-15	12,250	12,250
Gold	12	12	12	12	-15	12,250	12,250
U.S. Treasury Bill	11	11	11	11	-15	12,250	12,250
3-month Interbank	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	-0.05	12,250	12,250
4-month Interbank	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	+0.05	12,250	12,250

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo.

Leveraged Bank of Tokyo.

Discount Rate 5% 5% 5% 5% 5% 5% 5% 5%

Call Money 6.775 6.775 6.775 6.775 6.775 6.775 6.775 6.775

6-month Interbank

7.11/14 7.11/14 7.11/14 7.11/14 7.11/14 7.11/14 7.11/14 7.11/14

7-month Interbank

8-month Interbank

9-month Interbank

10-month Interbank

11-month Interbank

12-month Interbank

13-month Interbank

14-month Interbank

15-month Interbank

16-month Interbank

17-month Interbank

18-month Interbank

19-month Interbank

20-month Interbank

Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices to us the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 8)

	12 Month High Low Stock	Div. Yld. PE	\$1s	100s High Low	Class	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	\$1s	100s High Low	Class	Stock
21s 44 PoreKEI	10	13	134	132	132	12	14	51	427	416	416
21s 49 PoreKDI	14	15	32	30	31	17	18	50	416	416	416
21s 50 PoreKPI	14	15	32	30	31	20	21	50	416	416	416
21s 51 PorePFI	14	15	32	30	31	20	21	50	416	416	416
22s 14 PorePCE	14	15	32	30	31	20	21	50	416	416	416
22s 20 PorePEN	14	15	32	30	31	20	21	50	416	416	416
22s 24 PorePFI	2.34	4.9	184	184	184	316	316	326	316	316	316
22s 27 PorePGL	2.54	4.9	184	184	184	316	316	326	316	316	316
22s 31 PorePFI	4.59	11.7	334	334	334	389	389	389	389	389	389
22s 33 PorePGL	4.59	11.7	334	334	334	389	389	389	389	389	389
22s 34 PorePFI	8.40	14.0	142	142	142	71	71	71	71	71	71
22s 35 PorePGL	8.40	14.0	142	142	142	71	71	71	71	71	71
22s 36 PorePFI	1.24	2.7	119	119	119	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 37 PorePGL	1.24	2.7	119	119	119	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 38 PorePFI	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 39 PorePGL	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 40 PorePFI	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 41 PorePGL	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 42 PorePFI	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 43 PorePGL	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 44 PorePFI	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 45 PorePGL	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 46 PorePFI	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 47 PorePGL	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 48 PorePFI	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 49 PorePGL	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 50 PorePFI	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 51 PorePGL	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 52 PorePFI	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 53 PorePGL	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 54 PorePFI	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 55 PorePGL	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 56 PorePFI	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 57 PorePGL	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 58 PorePFI	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 59 PorePGL	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 60 PorePFI	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 61 PorePGL	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 62 PorePFI	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 63 PorePGL	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 64 PorePFI	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 65 PorePGL	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 66 PorePFI	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 67 PorePGL	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 68 PorePFI	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 69 PorePGL	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 70 PorePFI	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 71 PorePGL	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 72 PorePFI	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 73 PorePGL	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 74 PorePFI	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 75 PorePGL	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 76 PorePFI	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 77 PorePGL	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 78 PorePFI	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 79 PorePGL	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 80 PorePFI	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 81 PorePGL	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 82 PorePFI	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 83 PorePGL	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 84 PorePFI	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 85 PorePGL	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 86 PorePFI	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 87 PorePGL	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 88 PorePFI	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 89 PorePGL	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259	259	259	259	259	259
22s 90 PorePFI	1.78	3.5	117	117	117	259					

Judge Suspends Suits Against Dalkon Maker

By Michael Isikoff
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A federal judge has suspended thousands of lawsuits against A.H. Robins Co. while he begins to sort out a thicket of legal issues raised by the company's petition for reorganization under the bankruptcy laws.

In a hearing before Judge Robert Merhige in Federal Court in Richmond, Virginia, on Thursday, lawyers for some of the women suing Robins over the Dalkon Shield birth-control device protested the bankruptcy filing and promised to challenge it.

In addition, the National Women's Health Network, a Washington-based advocacy group, said it will petition Judge Merhige to block the bankruptcy filing on grounds of fraud because Robins, in its own admission, is not an insolvent company.

Although it is otherwise financially healthy, Robins said on Wednesday that it was filing for protection because it is unable to

cope with an onslaught of lawsuits from women who claim they suffered pelvic infections, sterility, involuntary abortions and other injuries after using the company's Dalkon Shield intrauterine device.

Robins, a 119-year-old company that markets such well-known products as Chap Stick lip balm and Robitussin cough syrup, sold the Dalkon Shield to about 2.5 million women between 1970 and 1974, when the device was withdrawn from the market.

Since then, the company and its insurer have paid out \$378.3 million to settle 9,230 of the lawsuits. But another 5,100 suits are pending, and "the company anticipates a substantial number of new cases and claims in the future," Robins said in a statement.

Some legal experts said Thursday that the bankruptcy filing could end up backfiring against the company. These experts said that, because of recent changes in the law, the company ultimately will be unable to achieve the relief from huge punitive damage awards that it is seeking.

Manville Corp., which has been cited as a precedent for the Robins action, filed for Chapter-11 protection three years ago to get out from under more than \$10 billion in legal claims for asbestos-related health problems. But the company earlier this month agreed to a settlement that will provide an open-ended fund of \$2.5 billion to pay off claimants.

The filing did have the initial effect of giving Robins the breathing time it wanted, however.

"My understanding of the law is that everything is stayed in every court," the judge said in a previously scheduled hearing.

"It was obvious this was coming," Judge Merhige told about 24 lawyers at the hearing. "You knew it, you knew it, you knew it. I think it will turn out all right. It was inevitable."

The plant, which has been operating for 45 years, is the only one of Goodrich's four plants that manufacture those tires. The others make mainly automobile replacement tires. Mr. Smith said that despite only "fair" sales for Goodrich's decision to stop making radial truck tires, farm tires and large off-highway machinery tires.

Mr. Smith said Goodrich tried to sell the Miami plant but no buyer was found. He said there still are some potential buyers that have not yet been contacted.

The plant, which has been operating for 45 years, is the only one of Goodrich's four plants that manufacture those tires. The others make mainly automobile replacement tires. Mr. Smith said that despite only "fair" sales for Goodrich's decision to stop making radial truck tires, farm tires and large off-highway machinery tires.

Goodrich to Shut Plant Making Tires For Heavy Vehicles

United Press International

MIAMI, Oklahoma — B.F. Goodrich said Friday that it would close a plant here that manufactures tires for farm equipment, large trucks and heavy machinery. About 1,900 employees will be affected by the February shutdown.

Foster Smith, a company spokesman, blamed foreign competition and depressed sales of specialty tires for Goodrich's decision to stop making radial truck tires, farm tires and large off-highway machinery tires.

Mr. Smith said Goodrich tried to sell the Miami plant but no buyer was found. He said there still are some potential buyers that have not yet been contacted.

The plant, which has been operating for 45 years, is the only one of Goodrich's four plants that manufacture those tires. The others make mainly automobile replacement tires. Mr. Smith said that despite only "fair" sales for Goodrich's decision to stop making radial truck tires, farm tires and large off-highway machinery tires.

Goodrich to Shut Plant Making Tires For Heavy Vehicles

United Press International

CARROLLTON, Texas — Mostek Corp., citing a continued recession in the semiconductor industry, said it was laying off 500 more workers at its Carrollton plant effective Friday, bringing total to about 2,600.

Layoffs at Computer Plant

The Associated Press

Analysts Consider Motorola's Problems to Be Temporary

(Continued from Page 3)

about the time the slump began. "It looks to me as if we'll have a reversal in the semiconductor market in three to six months on the outside," said Jay W. Cooper, an analyst with F. Eberstadt & Co. "The industry is down probably 15 percent plus and next year we think it will be up 15 percent in revenues. We think Motorola will do at least as well."

Several analysts predicted that Motorola's lucrative business of selling electronic products to automotive and government customers — which represented 14 percent of last year's revenue — would also grow at more than 15 percent annually.

Many analysts say Motorola must be doing something right because its semiconductor division has navigated the slump without the huge layoffs many of its competitors have had.

Helping Motorola weather the storm was the fact that it introduced its highly acclaimed 32-bit microprocessor, the 68020, at

the time the slump began.

The 68020 is part of a new generation of microprocessors that will give desktop computers a great deal more speed and processing power. A microprocessor is a sophisticated logic chip that serves as a key thinking component of microcomputers.

"I think the 68020 is the best architecture out there for full 32-bit microprocessors," said Eberstadt's Mr. Cooper, who noted that Apollo Computer Inc. and Hewlett-Packard Co. were using it in their workstation computers, often for computer-aided design. "But I think it will get some very strong competition from Intel when its 386 comes out this fall."

Making life tougher for Motorola is International Business Machines Corp.'s partial ownership of Intel Corp., whose 16-bit microprocessor was chosen for IBM's personal computer. Speaking about the IBM-Intel link, Mr. Galvin said: "That affects the vol-

ume of our business, but we still do

lose a lot of business with IBM."

As one of the most diversified semiconductor companies, Motorola also makes memory chips, but it has limited its role in that cutthroat business, which the Japanese dominate. After having been late to market with its 256-k chip, the highest-capacity chip now available, Motorola is racing to introduce the new generation, a one-megabit dynamic random-access memory chip, early next year. But the Japanese are expected to beat Motorola to market by a few months.

"The Japanese are ahead of them," said Daniel L. Kleskin, an analyst with Montgomery Securities. "But at least the Japanese won't have the one-, one-and-a-half-year lead they had with the 256-k chip."

In semiconductors, Motorola has come very far very fast, maybe as much as 10 years ago if it was a consumer electronics company that was just starting to tinker with silicon chips. It unloaded its money-

losing Quasar television operation in 1974, and in 1980 it got out of the car radio business — and its name, a combination of "motor" and "Victrola."

Even though it left car radios behind, communications remains a \$2-billion-a-year business for Motorola. Although cellular mobile phones make up just 10 percent of Motorola's communications sales, they are the product to watch in that sector, analysts say. Some analysts estimate it will be a \$5-billion-a-year business worldwide in a few years. The bulk of communications revenues comes from two-way radio systems, used by police departments, construction companies and utilities.

Despite the glamour in mobile phones, Motorola has lost money in it, mainly because of what the company calls "predatory pricing" by some Japanese manufacturers. Motorola has asked the government to find the Japanese guilty of dumping the phones, and the Com-

merce Department has made a preliminary determination that the Japanese were selling cellular car phones for as little as 50 percent of their fair value.

"It looks as if the president will give them some relief on the pressures of Japanese cellular pricing," said Michael Krasko, an analyst with L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin. "That fact along with their cost cutting should enable cellular to come pretty close to breaking even."

Motorola has about 40 percent of the domestic market for both the cellular phones and the base stations that process the signals. It is also providing cellular equipment to England, Austria, Hong Kong and Israel.

Capital Int'l Fund

Capital

JPY/cio/150

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Lower in New York, Up in Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

NEW YORK — The dollar drifted lower in New York on Friday, ending the week with a bearish sentiment.

The dollar was higher in Europe, reflecting Thursday's rebound in U.S. trading. There was a downward bias throughout the day in New York, although the dollar held above key support levels.

The pound closed in New York at \$1.405, up from \$1.398 Thursday. Other closing dollar rates in New York: 2.75 Deutsche marks down from 2.764; 8.3975 French francs, down from 8.44, and 2.25 Swiss francs, down from 2.264.

"It was a typical August Friday," said Elaine Lloyd, an analyst at Irving Trust. "The market didn't get anything in the way of new direction."

She also suggested that New York's trading may have been affected by London's activity, which slowed as many dealers went home

early for a long weekend. British banks are closed Monday for the August Bank Holiday.

"It's a fairly thin Friday," said Joe Ansof, a trader with G.H. Miller & Co. in Chicago. "People are leaving, taking their profits or licking their wounds."

Carmine Rotondo, chief trader at Manufacturers Hanover Trust, said: "The market tried three times this week to push the dollar below 2.74 marks without success. Next week is devoid of economic statistics to trade on, and I suspect technicians will dominate the market trying again to push the dollar down."

So-called technical traders base their buy and sell decisions on historical chart movements, featuring "resistance" and "support" levels for the dollar.

If technicians do push the dollar below key support levels it could well drop sharply after that," he said. "For sure, there's nothing

in the near term to push it higher."

In Europe, the dollar rose in quiet trading in what currency dealers said was a mild recovery from the previous day's sharp drop.

A 2.8-percent decrease in U.S. factory orders for durable goods in July had pushed the dollar to 14-month lows against some currencies in Europe on Thursday.

Dealers said the dollar's recovery in Europe on Friday came about when market participants realized that a 17.6-percent drop in orders for military equipment was responsible for most of the overall decline in the report on U.S. factory orders, the dealers said.

In London, the pound closed at \$1.4015, down from Thursday's close of \$1.4075. In other trading late Friday, the dollar was at 2.7586 Deutsche marks, up from 2.7512, and at 8.4245 French francs, up from 8.406. In Zurich, the dollar closed at 2.2505 Swiss francs, up from 2.2455.

(AP, UPI)

Alberta's Energy Industry Revives

By Fred Langan
International Herald Tribune

RED DEER, Alberta — A new federal government energy policy and a rush to take advantage of expiring incentive grants and tax laws has Alberta's sluggish economy moving again.

Alberta is Canada's major oil and gas province, but falling world oil prices and a discarded federal energy policy have meant no growth, on an inflation-adjusted basis, in Alberta for the past three years.

Industry sources trace the roots of the province's problems largely to the National Energy Policy, or NEP, a program announced in the fall of 1980 by the Liberal government of former Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau.

The NEP was designed to bring a greater part of the oil and gas industry under Canadian control. Many of its provisions favored Canadian companies while penalizing foreign, especially American, oil companies.

The result was that many foreign oil companies sharply reduced their drilling activity. Alberta's oil industry, already faced with declining oil prices, went from boom to bust.

It is easy to see that is changing. Oil rigs are going up inside Red Deer's city limits for the first time, while west of the city, drilling activity has picked up a pace not seen in four years.

The economics of drilling for oil has never been better," says Robert Price, an analyst with Peeters & Co., a Calgary-based brokerage house that specializes in energy stocks.

Two features that make drilling attractive are the reduction of royalties — in 1982 and again this past June — along with the phasing out of a 12-percent petroleum-and-gas revenue tax. The tax, implemented by the Liberals in 1981, is expected to be abolished by 1989.

Dome Petroleum Ltd. is one of the big operators in the area around Red Deer. The oil and gas are easy to exploit here and are close to pipelines connecting markets in the United States and Canada.

Red Deer is also the scene of Dome's comeback from near collapse. A debt-refinancing package, sponsored by the Canadian government and several commercial banks, rescued Dome from bank-

ruptcy proceedings in late 1982. Dome's troubles with long-term debt snowballed after the company had acquired in March 1981 Hudson Bay Oil & Gas Co. for \$4.1 billion, borrowing \$4.5 billion to make the purchase.

Calgary-based Dome appears to have made a turnaround along with the rest of the Alberta economy. For this year's second quarter, the company reported a profit of 2 million Canadian dollars, compared with a loss of 61 million Canadian dollars a year earlier and a loss of 23 million Canadian dollars in the first quarter. It was the first profit since the third quarter of 1983.

Dome had a record loss of 1.1 billion Canadian dollars in 1983, trimming that deficit to 197 million last year.

The new conservative government is Ottawa re-writing the rules of the oil game this year. Ottawa has made it easier for foreigners to invest in Canadian oil and gas ventures, and has lifted restrictions on exporting oil to the United States.

Other key measures, according

to Mr. Price, are the move to world oil prices — the NEP had a two-tiered pricing system that paid world prices for newly discovered oil but lower prices for oil already in the ground — along with a one-year holiday on Province of Alberta royalties on new discoveries.

The Canadian Petroleum Association estimates that oil companies will spend 20 percent more than they did last year. In 1984, spending came to a record 7.2 billion Canadian dollars.

Richard Hallsey, analyst at the Toronto offices of First Marathon Securities, takes a more cynical view about Alberta's turnaround.

"Sure there's a stock of drilling activity, but that's because companies want to get PIP grants before they run out in March of next year," he said.

PIP is short for Petroleum Incentive Program, a government program that subsidizes 35 percent of the cost of drilling an exploratory or wildcat well.

Under the new system there will be no grants. "It's a dry hole, it's all yours," said Mr. Hallsey.

Other key measures, according

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Investment Banker Uses Tough Tactics for Unions

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Brian M. Freeman, an investment banker, is negotiating, he bluffs, he demands and, very calculatingly, he sometimes insults his adversary to gain the upper hand.

The clients he so tenaciously represents, however, are neither deep-pocket takeover artists nor multi-million-dollar corporations.

Instead, they are labor unions whose members may be willing to make wage concessions in return for profit-sharing and stock ownership.

Freeman is so tenaciously represented, however, are neither deep-pocket takeover artists nor multi-million-dollar corporations.

"We can negotiate wages, hours and working conditions," said John Peterpaul, a vice president of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers.

"But when we play around in the financial world, we need someone like Brian Freeman. He fills a lot of voids."

Frères could split a \$2.5-million fee.

Most union leaders who have worked with Mr. Freeman say he is worth the price.

"We can negotiate wages, hours and working conditions," said John Peterpaul, a vice president of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers.

"But when we play around in the financial world, we need someone like Brian Freeman. He fills a lot of voids."

Known as a workaholic, the 5-foot-7-inch tall, 39-year-old Mr. Freeman is routinely juggling several union negotiations at once. The last time he had a vacation with his wife and three children, he said, was a week at the New Jersey shore two years ago. A union leader referred to him as a "whirling dervish; he'll hang in there on weekend sessions, through all-night sessions and keep coming back for more."

To be sure, Mr. Freeman has his detractors. His candid, brash personality offends some, as does his tendency to take charge of negotiations.

Robert Callahan, president of Eastern Airlines Local 553 of the Transport Workers Union, described Mr. Freeman as "tough smart — a street punk with a PhD." He added that "his fearless edge has not been blunted by his academic degrees." Mr. Freeman received a law degree and a master's in business administration from Harvard before working at a New York law firm and holding a research appointment at Harvard's Graduate School of Business.

For giant corporations those

payments, the unions hold the key to either attracting an outside investor for an acquisition or accomplishing a turnaround for existing management.

Mr. Freeman views his role as that of getting the message across to them that the wage concessions of unions are "no different than making a capital investment in a company."

For giant corporations those

payments, the unions hold the key to either attracting an outside investor for an acquisition or accomplishing a turnaround for existing management.

Mr. Freeman views his role as that of getting the message across to them that the wage concessions of unions are "no different than making a capital investment in a company."

For four years, Mr. Freeman has been the adviser to the 17

unions of Consolidated Rail Corp., the government-owned line that is up for sale.

Once the Conrail sale goes

through, he stands to pick up as much as \$4 million in fees for helping the unions, among other things, to receive a giant payback of their past wage concessions. And if TWA's unions are successful, as seems likely, his firm and Lazard

will split a \$2.5-million fee.

For four years, Mr. Freeman has been the adviser to the 17

unions of Consolidated Rail Corp., the government-owned line that is up for sale.

Once the Conrail sale goes

through, he stands to pick up as much as \$4 million in fees for helping the unions, among other things, to receive a giant payback of their past wage concessions. And if TWA's unions are successful, as seems likely, his firm and Lazard

will split a \$2.5-million fee.

For four years, Mr. Freeman has been the adviser to the 17

unions of Consolidated Rail Corp., the government-owned line that is up for sale.

Once the Conrail sale goes

through, he stands to pick up as much as \$4 million in fees for helping the unions, among other things, to receive a giant payback of their past wage concessions. And if TWA's unions are successful, as seems likely, his firm and Lazard

will split a \$2.5-million fee.

For four years, Mr. Freeman has been the adviser to the 17

unions of Consolidated Rail Corp., the government-owned line that is up for sale.

Once the Conrail sale goes

through, he stands to pick up as much as \$4 million in fees for helping the unions, among other things, to receive a giant payback of their past wage concessions. And if TWA's unions are successful, as seems likely, his firm and Lazard

will split a \$2.5-million fee.

For four years, Mr. Freeman has been the adviser to the 17

unions of Consolidated Rail Corp., the government-owned line that is up for sale.

Once the Conrail sale goes

through, he stands to pick up as much as \$4 million in fees for helping the unions, among other things, to receive a giant payback of their past wage concessions. And if TWA's unions are successful, as seems likely, his firm and Lazard

will split a \$2.5-million fee.

For four years, Mr. Freeman has been the adviser to the 17

unions of Consolidated Rail Corp., the government-owned line that is up for sale.

Once the Conrail sale goes

through, he stands to pick up as much as \$4 million in fees for helping the unions, among other things, to receive a giant payback of their past wage concessions. And if TWA's unions are successful, as seems likely, his firm and Lazard

will split a \$2.5-million fee.

For four years, Mr. Freeman has been the adviser to the 17

unions of Consolidated Rail Corp., the government-owned line that is up for sale.

Once the Conrail sale goes

through, he stands to pick up as much as \$4 million in fees for helping the unions, among other things, to receive a giant payback of their past wage concessions. And if TWA's unions are successful, as seems likely, his firm and Lazard

will split a \$2.5-million fee.

For four years, Mr. Freeman has been the adviser to the 17

unions of Consolidated Rail Corp., the government-owned line that is up for sale.

Once the Conrail sale goes

through, he stands to pick up as much as \$4 million in fees for helping the unions, among other things, to receive a giant payback of their past wage concessions. And if TWA's unions are successful, as seems likely, his firm and Lazard

will split a \$2.5-million fee.

For four years, Mr. Freeman has been the adviser to the 17

unions of Consolidated Rail Corp., the government-owned line that is up for sale.

Once the Conrail sale goes

through, he stands to pick up as much as \$4 million in fees for helping the unions, among other things, to receive a giant payback of their past wage concessions. And if TWA's unions are successful, as seems likely, his firm and Lazard

will split a \$2.5-million fee.

For four years, Mr. Freeman has been the adviser to the 17

unions of Consolidated Rail Corp., the government-owned line that is up for sale.

Once the Conrail sale goes

through, he stands to pick up as much as \$4 million in fees for helping the unions, among other things, to receive a giant payback of their past wage concessions. And if TWA's unions are successful, as seems likely, his firm and Lazard

will split a \$2.5-million fee.

For four years, Mr. Freeman has been the adviser to the 17

unions of Consolidated Rail Corp., the government-owned line that is up for sale.

Once the Conrail sale goes

through, he stands to pick up as much as \$4 million in fees for helping the unions, among other things, to receive a giant payback of their past wage concessions. And if TWA's unions are successful, as seems likely, his firm and Lazard

will split a \$2.5-million fee.

For four years, Mr. Freeman has been the adviser to the 17

unions of Consolidated Rail Corp., the government-owned line that is up for sale.

Once the Conrail sale goes

through, he stands to pick up as much as \$4 million in fees for helping the unions, among other things, to receive a giant payback of their past wage concessions. And if TWA's unions are successful, as seems likely, his firm and Lazard

will split a \$2.5-million fee.

For four years, Mr. Freeman has been the adviser to the 17

unions of Consolidated Rail Corp., the government-owned line that is up for sale.

</div

ACROSS

- 1 What teases raise
- 5 Sell tickets illegally
- 10 X is one
- 15 At a distance
- 19 Part of HOMES
- 20 Hebrew prophet
- 21 Rajah's wife
- 22 Rainfall
- 23 !!!!!!!
- 26 Locale
- 27 Treatment at a hospital
- 28 Patriot Silas
- 29 Made bland and smooth
- 30 Snake eyes
- 31 House of
- 32 C.S.A. men
- 34 off (got rid of)
- 37 Former mining town in Venezuela
- 38 Removes to avoid legal seizure
- 42 Sharp
- 43 Be a paragon
- 47 Dweller in Moa

DOWN

- 1 Beside
- 2 Wagtail
- 3 Dock support
- 4 Gurnard
- 5 Molded
- 6 Thracian goddess
- 7 Thus, in Taxco
- 8 Composer Delibes
- 9 Wife of Epiptheus
- 10 Timber tool
- 11 Actor in "Notorious": 1946
- 12 The Bard's mate
- 13 Isole product
- 14 — Plaines, Ill.
- 15 Giotto painted here
- 16 Lay an egg
- 17 Poker term
- 18 Device on a loom
- 24 Like Leo
- 25 Juan or Evita
- 29 Piffero
- 31 Resinous liquid
- 32 Copy, for short
- 33 Actress Bustyn
- 34 Bundle of sticks
- 35 Fruit-shipping Fla. city
- 36 Goren, e.g.
- 39 Overdo
- 40 Trap of a sort
- 41 Short gaiters
- 42 Old World falcon
- 43 Supplements, with "out"
- 45 Pro — Chamber Orchestra
- 46 Abigail
- 48 Revolutionary hero
- 51 Tea cake
- 53 Makes lace
- 55 Former First Family of Alaska
- 56 Fold
- 58 Ed of the P.G.A.
- 61 Snippets
- 64 Twisted fabric
- 65 What a tourist drops
- 66 Idol of a sort
- 67 City in Iowa
- 68 Pluck
- 69 Bonn title
- 70 Distort
- 71 Violinmaker
- 72 Adjusts
- 74 Urge
- 75 Heartsease
- 76 Short-haired rabbits
- 81 Short songs
- 83 Allot
- 84 Oalgia
- 85 Wing-shaped
- 86 Kind of oath
- 87 Hybrid
- 88 This is hot stuff
- 91 Errands
- 93 Scripture passages
- 94 Track of a cat
- 95 Saddle feature
- 96 Concept
- 97 Yak
- 98 Erect
- 99 Emporium
- 100 Sicilian sizzler
- 102 Lamp filler
- 104 Explosive
- 105 "Haw," TV show
- 106 Haggard novel
- 107 Author Levin

ACROSS

48 Quarterback's guest

49 Food fish

50 Like cerium

51 Portico

52 Antediluvian

53 Object

57 Something to be counted

58 Bargain events

59 Girl-watched

61 Pyxes

62 Inscribe

63 Port on Huon Gulf

64 Actor Walker from III.

66 Strains

68 Major cocoa-producing country

70 Lab animal

72 Highballs

77 Nantu's look-alike

110 Pang

111 Cartoonist or river

112 Call

113 Pointed

114 Thurber's "The — with Ross"

115 Ollie's pal

ACROSS

- 82 Conductor Soli's title
- 83 N.L. player
- 87 El Greco's homeland
- 88 Shreds
- 90 South African plane
- 91 Lowell's "The Present"
- 92 LL. B. holder
- 93 Lazy Susans
- 94 Clog or pump
- 95 Blackjack phrase
- 96 Gauchos' rope
- 99 Certain ringers
- 103 Greek music halls
- 104 New York
- 105 King of estate
- 109 Birthplace in Wales
- 110 Pang
- 111 Cartoonist or river
- 112 Call
- 113 Pointed
- 114 Thurber's "The — with Ross"
- 115 Ollie's pal

DOWN

36 Goren, e.g.

39 Overdo

40 Trap of a sort

41 Short gaiters

42 Old World falcon

43 Supplements, with "out"

45 Pro — Chamber Orchestra

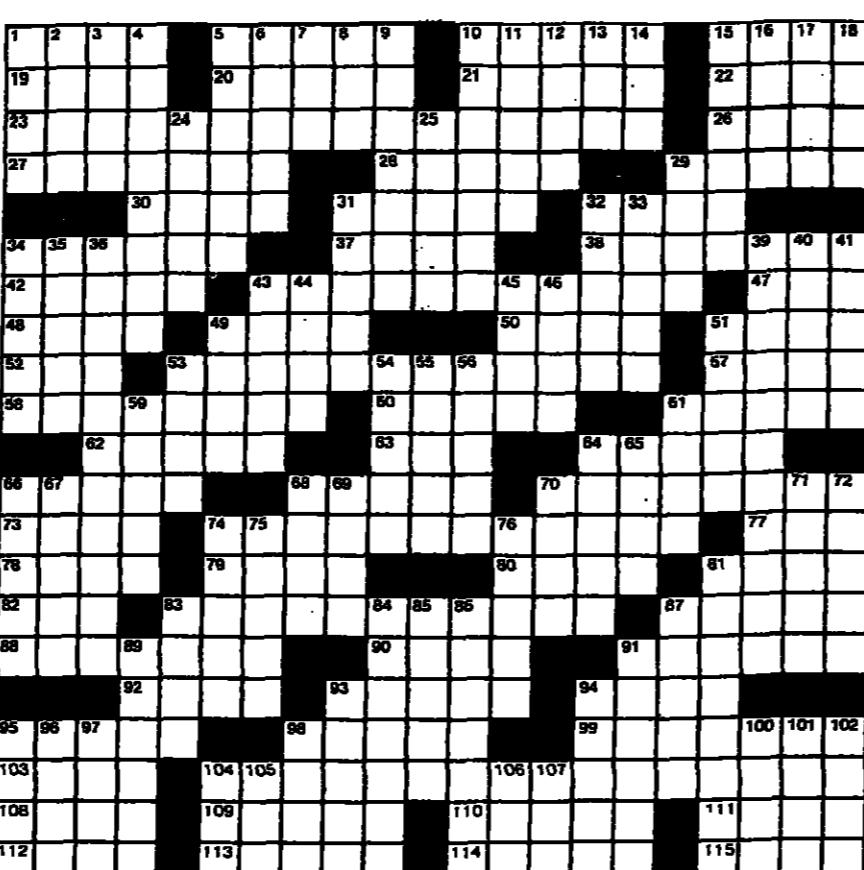
46 Abigail

48 Revolutionary hero

51 Tea cake

53 Makes lace

55 Former First Family of Alaska

False Starts BY HAROLD B. COUNTS

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

BOOKS**THE ILLUSTRATED ZULEIKA DOBSON: Or an Oxford Love Story**

By Max Beerbohm. With 80 illustrations by the author. Introduction by N. John Hall. 350 pages. \$19.95.

Yale University Press, 302 Temple Street, New Haven, Conn. 06520.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

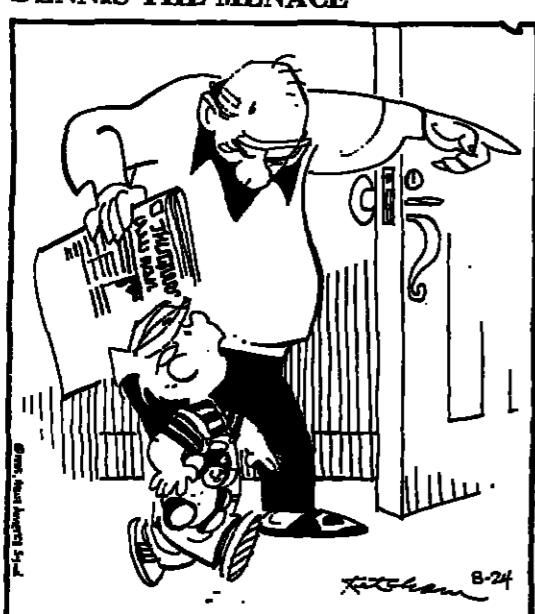
"EXCUSE all this to-do," said Max Beerbohm, explaining why he was so upset with typographical mistakes in the first printing of his novel "Zuleika Dobson." "If one is writing a history of civilisation or propounding some great new gospel printers' errors do not matter — they even brighten a thing up. But a trifle must be perfect."

A savvy literary critic, as well as a confirmed aesthete, Beerbohm was never one to overestimate his glittering but minor talents, and in the case of "Zuleika Dobson" his self-assessment was remarkably astute: His only novel, originally issued in 1911, is indeed a trifle, but a perfectly delightful one — all style and wit, a pretty fantasy served up in exquisite, ornamented prose.

A satire on university life, aristocratic manners and the literature of Tragedy and Romantic Love, "Zuleika Dobson" recounts the whimsical and quite thoroughly preposterous tale of a beautiful showgirl — "the toast of two hemispheres" and "a nymph to whom men's admiration was the greater part of life."

— who takes Oxford by storm. The Duke of Dorset, a committed dandy who has vowed never to compromise his pristine self-adoration by falling in love with someone else, tumbles for her charms, as do all the other undergraduates at Oxford. When they discover that their love is to remain forever unrequited, they eagerly race to the river to drown themselves in its shallow waters. "From the towpath — no more din there now, but great single cries of 'Zuleika!'" — leap figures innumerable through rain to river. "Abominable, yes, to them who discerned there death only, but sacramental and sweet enough to the men who were dying there for love. Any face that rose was smiling."

Beesides being one of the subtle England's most charming satirists, Beerbohm was a well-known artist, and he put his gifts as a caricaturist to use with "Zuleika Dobson," illustrating his own copy of the novel with about 80 watercolor sketches. Until now those drawings have been unavailable to most of his readers; convinced that illustrations were superfluous in a good novel, Beerbohm refrained from publishing them during his lifetime. "If I cannot see the characters in a novel," he once wrote, "then they are not worth seeing. If I can see them, then any other man's definite presentation of them seems to me an act of impertinence to myself and of impiety to the author."

DENNIS THE MENACE

"YOU DON'T HAVE TO TURN UP YOUR VOLUME... I CAN HEAR YOU!"

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Aug. 23

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam**Class Prev.****Class Prev.**

SPORTS

U.S. Captures Walker CupBy Gordon S. White Jr.
New York Times Service

CLEMENTON, New Jersey — Scott Verplank, the reigning United States amateur champion, nailed down a U.S. Walker Cup victory over the team from Britain and Ireland Thursday when he edged Colin Montgomery of Scotland, 1-up, at the 6,691-yard, par-70, Pine Valley Golf Club.

The triumph came when Montgomery missed a 12-foot birdie putt on the 18th hole and increased the official U.S. point total to 12 in the 24-point competition.

Seconds before, Bob Lewis of the U.S. team moved to 3-up with three holes to play against Cecil Blaize of England, assuring the hosts another half point and the overall victory. Lewis won his match, 4-and-3, to make the final score 13-12.

The score had been tied at 6-6 after the first day's matches of four foursomes and eight singles on Wednesday.

Earlier Thursday, the Americans had broken the tie and moved into position for the triumph against an unexpectedly strong British-Irish squad when they won three morning foursomes matches and halved the other.

That was needed because in the eight afternoon singles matches, worth one point each, the visitors won four and halved one in what was a far closer Walker Cup test than had been anticipated.

"I was more nervous on the last two holes today than in the Western Open," said Verplank, who shot a one-under-par 69 on Thursday to Montgomery's 70. "Maybe that's because this was not just for me, but for the team and country."

Verplank became the first amateur to win a pro tournament in 29 years by taking the recent Western Open.

Verplank came out of a greenside bunker to save a par-5 on the 15th hole and go to 1-up over Montgomery, the Scotsman who is a student at Houston Baptist University in Texas, where he plays on the golf team. They halved the final three holes, all par-4s.

Following Wednesday's heavy rains and soggy play, Thursday's matches were played in cloudy but comfortable weather.

In the morning foursome matches, Britain-Ireland earned only half a point, when the team of Paul Mayo and Montgomery battled Verplank and Jay Sigel on even terms. The 22-year-old Mayo dropped a slippery, 20-foot downhill putt on the 18th for a birdie 3 that enabled him to gain a split. It was the best foursome match of competition, one in which neither pair ever led by more than a hole and each team held a 1-up advantage on three occasions.

The result of the morning play was that the Americans went to the lunch break with a 9½-6½ lead. That put them in a comfortable position, needing only 3 points out of the eight afternoon singles matches to win the cup.

The victory was the 27th for the United States in the history of these biennial competitions, which were first held at the National Golf Links on Long Island in 1922.

Sigel, a two-time winner of the U.S. amateur title, and Verplank, the 1984 U.S. amateur champion, went to the 17th tee even with Mayo and Montgomery. Verplank hit his drive into the middle of the landing area about 120 yards from the 17th pin.

Sigel then hit the approach over the scrub pine and sand between the fairway and the small, elevated green; the ball stopped, below the hole, 12 feet from the pin. After the Mayo-Montgomery team completed its par, Verplank sank the putt for birdie 3 and a 1-up advantage. The Americans needed only to halve the 18th for a sweep of the morning foursomes.

But after Sigel drove down the middle, Verplank pulled his approach iron to the back fringe at the 428-yard par-4. Sigel chipped close enough for the opposition to concede the par, but then Mayo dropped the birdie putt that halved the match.

The 41-year-old Sigel, who chose amateur golf for life instead of turning professional 20 years ago, set a Walker Cup scoring record when he and Verplank gained the half-point. In five cup appearances, Sigel has earned a total of 12½ points.



Jay Sigel: New standard for cup points

William Campbell, also a former U.S. amateur champion, played on seven Walker Cup teams and earned 12 points. Bobby Jones and Francis Ouimet each scored nine points in their lifetime for U.S. teams.

No member of a British-Irish team has ever earned more than eight points.

Riggs, at 67, Parlays the Same Old Hustle

The Associated Press

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — Long before there was a dance called the hustle, there was Bobby Riggs, one of the greatest hustlers of all time.

Riggs was to do his thing here Friday night by combining with Vitas Gerulaitis in a five-set, \$500,000 challenge match against Martina Navratilova and Pam Shriver, the world's No. 1 women's doubles team. The winners will split \$300,000 and the losers \$200,000.

Riggs, 67, said it was to be a test of ability. "I only deal with things that involve skill. A hustle implies that the result is known in advance, that you set it up. I don't do that."

But he added: "Imagine an over-the-hill codger getting somebody to pay half a million dollars to watch me in a doubles match with a couple of gals. This is going to be my annuity. Every year I'll get a partner to help me challenge the best women's team. It'll be like a TV series."

Navratilova and Shriver, favored 9-5 by Las Vegas oddsmakers, had won 109 straight doubles matches and eight grand slam titles before losing to Elizabeth Smylie and Kathy Jordan in the final at Wimbledon this year.

As of week ago, Shriver and Navratilova had not played together in a tournament since Wimbledon. "But I don't imagine it's going to take us long to get used to each other," said Shriver, 23 and the world's third-ranked women player.

Riggs said he is not worried about meeting Shriver and partner Navratilova, the 29-year-old who has dominated women's tennis

over the past few years. "People are underestimating us," Riggs said about his team. "I've watched Vitas over the years and I believe he's just as good now as when he did so well in some big tournaments."

Earlier this year, Gerulaitis, 31, said Navratilova would not be able to defeat the man who was ranked No. 100 on the men's tour. He softened his statement by saying she was one of the best female athletes in the world.

Riggs, 67, said it was to be a test of ability. "I only deal with things that involve skill. A hustle implies that the result is known in advance, that you set it up. I don't do that."

Friday's match marked the third time Riggs has lured a leading woman player into a nationally publicized match.

In 1973, he defeated Margaret Court in a ballyhooed Mother's Day match and won, 6-2, 6-1.

That paved the way for a confrontation later that year against Billie Jean King, 39, 472 were on hand at the Astrodome in Houston, and a national television audience was estimated at 50 million. It wasn't much of a match as King routed Riggs, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

"When I lost to Billie Jean, I had hoped she would give me a return match, but she refused," said

Riggs. "So this was concocted as an alternative."

"I made a couple of trial runs. I teamed with Pancho Segura" [who is 64] "and we beat one of the best women's teams on the West Coast. Then I played with Mal Anderson," a 49-year-old Australian, "and we easily beat the 1982 U.S. women's doubles champions, Rosemary Casals and Wendy Turnbull."

"I knew then I could take a younger man like Gerulaitis, who can still hold his own on the tour, and destroy the legend of the Navratilova-Shriver invincibility."

Riggs first caught the world's attention in 1939 as a 21-year-old at Wimbledon. Unranked and unseeded, he was intrigued by London's legal odds posted by London's legal bookmakers. So he scraped together all the money he could and made a swing around the parlors, betting on himself.

"I parlayed the bet to both the men's doubles and mixed doubles," he said.

He stunned the tennis establish-

ment by beating Elwood Cooke for the singles crown, and then teamed with Cooke for the men's doubles title and with Alice Marble in mixed doubles for a triple sweep. He returned home with \$100,000.

He won the U.S. championship in 1939 and 1941, and then turned professional, beating Don Budge in a cross-country tour and spelling Jack Kramer's professional debut at Madison Square Garden in New York in December 1947.

But these days, at 5-foot-7½ and 135 pounds (1.70 meters, 61 kilograms), Riggs is bow-legged and knob-kneed and bears scant resemblance to an athlete. He hides the gray in his hair with a mustard tint. He wears hearing aids in both ears and his glasses are so thick he cannot see the net without them. He swings a king-sized racket that looks like a rug-beater.

"I'll play close to the net and they'll shoot everything at me," he said of Navratilova and Shriver. "That's the way I want it. I can get everything back, and Vitas will be there to cover the rest of the court."

The New York Times
Spellsbinder Bobby Riggs, left, and partner Vitas Gerulaitis: "I only deal with things that involve skill."**SCOREBOARD**

Baseball

Transition

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Brett, K.C.	177	49	45	.918
Henderson, N.Y.	112	401	104	.261
Mattingly, N.Y.	167	399	134	.337
Lucy, Clev.	87	372	56	.147
McCartney, Clev.	102	372	56	.147
Whitaker, Det.	116	476	125	.261
Bolton, Clev.	114	459	114	.244
Boles, Clev.	111	467	70	.152
Anderson, Clev.	110	459	104	.223

Red Sox 3, Rangers 4: In Boston, rookie Mike Trujillo, making his fourth major-league start, pitched eight strong innings as the Red Sox broke a six-game losing streak. Trujillo, who walked none, shut out Texas for seven innings before giving up two runs in the eighth. The Rangers got to reliever Bob Stanley for two more runs in the ninth.

Royals 7, White Sox 3: In Chi-

ago, rebounding from an injury that forced Detroit past the A's. Evans connected off Keith Atherton, the fourth Oakland pitcher. Parish, who had homered earlier, singled home Lou Whitaker, who had walked. Reliever Bill Scherer pitched two shutout innings for the White Sox. Trailing by 3-2 in the sixth, White drew a walk from Joel Davis. Steve Balboni followed with his 26th home run of the year, giving the Royals the lead. John Wathan then walked and Buddy Biancalana was awarded first base on interference by catcher Carlton Fisk before Wilson hit his major-league-leading 18th triple of the year to make it 6-3. Wilson left Tuesday night's game after being hit in the neck by a throw while trying to steal a base. He had been hospitalized overnight and spent Wednesday in bed. (AP/UPI)

Red Sox 8, Rangers 4: In Boston, rookie Mike Trujillo, making his fourth major-league start, pitched eight strong innings as the Red Sox broke a six-game losing streak. Trujillo, who walked none, shut out Texas for seven innings before giving up two runs in the eighth. The Rangers got to reliever Bob Stanley for two more runs in the ninth.

Royals 7, White Sox 3: In Chi-

ago, rebounding from an injury that forced Detroit past the A's. Evans connected off Keith Atherton, the fourth Oakland pitcher. Parish, who had homered earlier, singled home Lou Whitaker, who had walked. Reliever Bill Scherer pitched two shutout innings for the White Sox. Trailing by 3-2 in the sixth, White drew a walk from Joel Davis. Steve Balboni followed with his 26th home run of the year, giving the Royals the lead. John Wathan then walked and Buddy Biancalana was awarded first base on interference by catcher Carlton Fisk before Wilson hit his major-league-leading 18th triple of the year to make it 6-3. Wilson left Tuesday night's game after being hit in the neck by a throw while trying to steal a base. He had been hospitalized overnight and spent Wednesday in bed. (AP/UPI)

Red Sox 8, Rangers 4: In Boston, rookie Mike Trujillo, making his fourth major-league start, pitched eight strong innings as the Red Sox broke a six-game losing streak. Trujillo, who walked none, shut out Texas for seven innings before giving up two runs in the eighth. The Rangers got to reliever Bob Stanley for two more runs in the ninth.

Royals 7, White Sox 3: In Chi-

ago, rebounding from an injury that forced Detroit past the A's. Evans connected off Keith Atherton, the fourth Oakland pitcher. Parish, who had homered earlier, singled home Lou Whitaker, who had walked. Reliever Bill Scherer pitched two shutout innings for the White Sox. Trailing by 3-2 in the sixth, White drew a walk from Joel Davis. Steve Balboni followed with his 26th home run of the year, giving the Royals the lead. John Wathan then walked and Buddy Biancalana was awarded first base on interference by catcher Carlton Fisk before Wilson hit his major-league-leading 18th triple of the year to make it 6-3. Wilson left Tuesday night's game after being hit in the neck by a throw while trying to steal a base. He had been hospitalized overnight and spent Wednesday in bed. (AP/UPI)

Red Sox 8, Rangers 4: In Boston, rookie Mike Trujillo, making his fourth major-league start, pitched eight strong innings as the Red Sox broke a six-game losing streak. Trujillo, who walked none, shut out Texas for seven innings before giving up two runs in the eighth. The Rangers got to reliever Bob Stanley for two more runs in the ninth.

Royals 7, White Sox 3: In Chi-

ago, rebounding from an injury that forced Detroit past the A's. Evans connected off Keith Atherton, the fourth Oakland pitcher. Parish, who had homered earlier, singled home Lou Whitaker, who had walked. Reliever Bill Scherer pitched two shutout innings for the White Sox. Trailing by 3-2 in the sixth, White drew a walk from Joel Davis. Steve Balboni followed with his 26th home run of the year, giving the Royals the lead. John Wathan then walked and Buddy Biancalana was awarded first base on interference by catcher Carlton Fisk before Wilson hit his major-league-leading 18th triple of the year to make it 6-3. Wilson left Tuesday night's game after being hit in the neck by a throw while trying to steal a base. He had been hospitalized overnight and spent Wednesday in bed. (AP/UPI)

Red Sox 8, Rangers 4: In Boston, rookie Mike Trujillo, making his fourth major-league start, pitched eight strong innings as the Red Sox broke a six-game losing streak. Trujillo, who walked none, shut out Texas for seven innings before giving up two runs in the eighth. The Rangers got to reliever Bob Stanley for two more runs in the ninth.

Royals 7, White Sox 3: In Chi-

ago, rebounding from an injury that forced Detroit past the A's. Evans connected off Keith Atherton, the fourth Oakland pitcher. Parish, who had homered earlier, singled home Lou Whitaker, who had walked. Reliever Bill Scherer pitched two shutout innings for the White Sox. Trailing by 3-2 in the sixth, White drew a walk from Joel Davis. Steve Balboni followed with his 26th home run of the year, giving the Royals the lead. John Wathan then walked and Buddy Biancalana was awarded first base on interference by catcher Carlton Fisk before Wilson hit his major-league-leading 18th triple of the year to make it 6-3. Wilson left Tuesday night's game after being hit in the neck by a throw while trying to steal a base. He had been hospitalized overnight and spent Wednesday in bed. (AP/UPI)

Red Sox 8, Rangers 4: In Boston, rookie Mike Trujillo, making his fourth major-league start, pitched eight strong innings as the Red Sox broke a six-game losing streak. Trujillo, who walked none, shut out Texas for seven innings before giving up two runs in the eighth. The Rangers got to reliever Bob Stanley for two more runs in the ninth.

Royals 7, White Sox 3: In Chi-

ago, rebounding from an injury that forced Detroit past the A's. Evans connected off Keith Atherton, the fourth Oakland pitcher. Parish, who had homered earlier, singled home Lou Whitaker, who had walked. Reliever Bill Scherer pitched two shutout innings for the White Sox. Trailing by 3-2 in the sixth, White drew a walk from Joel Davis. Steve Balboni followed with his 26th home run of the year, giving the Royals the lead. John Wathan then walked and Buddy Biancalana was awarded first base on interference by catcher Carlton Fisk before Wilson hit his major-league-leading 18th triple of the year to make it 6-3. Wilson left Tuesday night's game after being hit in the neck by a throw while trying to steal a base. He had been hospitalized overnight and spent Wednesday in bed. (AP/UPI)

Red Sox 8, Rangers 4: In Boston, rookie Mike Trujillo, making his fourth major-league start, pitched eight strong innings as the Red Sox broke a six-game losing streak. Trujillo, who walked none, shut out Texas for seven innings before giving up two runs in the eighth. The Rangers got to reliever Bob Stanley for two more runs in the ninth.

Royals 7, White Sox 3: In Chi-

ago, rebounding from an injury that forced Detroit past the A's. Evans connected off Keith Atherton, the fourth Oakland pitcher. Parish, who had homered earlier, singled home Lou Whitaker, who had walked. Reliever Bill Scherer pitched two shutout innings for the White Sox. Trailing by 3-2 in the sixth, White drew a walk from Joel Davis. Steve Balboni followed with his 26th home run of the year, giving the Royals the lead. John Wathan then walked and Buddy Biancalana was awarded first base on interference by catcher Carlton Fisk before Wilson hit his major-league-leading 18th triple of the year to make it 6-3. Wilson left Tuesday night's game after being hit in the neck by a throw while trying to steal a base. He had been hospitalized overnight and spent Wednesday in bed. (AP/UPI)

Red Sox 8, Rangers 4: In Boston, rookie Mike Trujillo, making his fourth major-league start, pitched eight strong innings as the Red Sox broke a six-game losing streak. Trujillo, who walked none, shut out Texas for seven innings before giving up two runs in the eighth. The Rangers got to reliever Bob Stanley for two more runs in the ninth.

Royals 7, White Sox 3: In Chi-

ago, rebounding from an injury that forced Detroit

**Test-Tube Quadruplets
For 70-Year-Old's Wife**

A 70-year-old man and his 38-year-old wife are expected to become the parents of test-tube quadruplets next month. Hammer Smith Hospital in London, one of Britain's leading centers of infertility treatment, confirmed Friday. A hospital statement said that Doris del Renzio "and the babies are very well" but that she was staying in the hospital as a precautionary measure. The statement followed a front-page story in the *Times* of London and an interview in which Tom del Renzio, a retired art director for Italian magazines, films and television, said: "I must admit I would have been happier if we had been able to have just one baby." Del Renzio and his German-born wife of 14 years live in Kent.

Concertgoers waiting to hear Woody Herman and George Benson at an International Jazz Hall of Fame induction awards ceremony in Kansas City, Missouri, had to wait about an hour and a half because paychecks for musicians and technical crews were misplaced.

About 500 people waited while the checks were sought. Finally induced into the Hall of Fame were Jo Jones, Max Roach, Roy Eldridge, Dizzy Gillespie, Clark Terry, Ella Fitzgerald, Herman and his orchestra, and some members of the Count Basie Orchestra.

Beijing residents have been flocking to hear and buy Western music from Beethoven to "Buy George" at the first exhibition staged in China by Western record companies. Most of the recordings on exhibit are budget classical tapes, but popular sounds from the West and from Hong Kong attracted more attention from the predominantly young visitors.

"There's a lot of interest when we show music videos," said David Tang, representative of Virgin Records whose artists include Boy George and Julian Lennon. "People are interested by Boy George's androgynous look. He looks similar to one of the standard characters in Peking Opera." Yan Rongxin, a 17-year-old art student checking out Virgin tapes, said: "Young people in China today aren't much interested in light music. We want something with a beat to it, music with a bit of feeling."

LOURDES POSTCARD

No Room for a Tavern?

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

LOURDES, France — The souvenir shops in this sainted city of pilgrims — shops that have names like Our Lady of Perpetual Aid — offer for sale an array of flickering plastic objects that fall short of high art. The shops reflect the dominant tone of Lourdes, where about 45,000 of the faithful come every day to visit the holiest Roman Catholic site in France.

Every afternoon a colorful procession of visitors, many disabled or sick and wheeled on stretcher beds, or pulled along by volunteers in blue canopied carriages, makes its way past the grotto where the Virgin Mary is believed to have appeared to St. Bernadette in 1858. The procession then goes on to the great esplanade in front of the Basilica of the Immaculate Conception for the celebration of a multilingual Mass. All the visitors are drawn by their faith in the miraculous cures attributed to the waters of the shrine.

August, the month of vacations in Europe, is a seasonal high point for Lourdes, in southwest France; after Paris Lourdes has the largest number of hotels of any city in France.

This month, an uncharacteristic note of contention has interrupted the solemn routines of Lourdes. The note was struck by François Abadie, mayor of Lourdes, who appeared on television one recent day to declare, "Lourdes is not a sailors' port of call like Toulon."

What Abadie was talking about is a kind of clash of values and moods between the city's character as a holy place, and a small nightspot in a soundproof basement of the Burgundy and Brittany Hotel, a place with a bar and a jukebox and a tiny dance floor.

The bar was opened a couple of months ago by Jean-Pierre Garnet, who owns the Burgundy and Brittany and a man whom the local press calls "the pillar" of the French national rugby team.

Garnet's bar has become one of those little things that grow imperceptibly larger.

It happened this way: On Aug. 1, with the summer season about to peak, the bishop of Lourdes, Henri Donze, wrote a letter, which was reprinted in a local newspaper. The letter called on all people to respect the sanctity of Lourdes's holy sites.

Art Buchwald is on vacation.

It is being called (even though there is no piano bar) a "piano bar affair," as it is being called (even though there is no piano and in Garnet's bar), became a big deal. "The nights are long, people are far from their homes," said the Reverend Fernand Barraque, the deputy rector of Lourdes's sanctuary. "Lourdes is one of the most anonymous cities in France, because you can be completely alone here. It's a place where most of the population at any given time changes completely every four or five days."

The clear concern of some local clergy was the prospect that bars like Garnet's would become opening wedges toward public drunkenness, noisy nightspots in a quiet city.

Although they say a nightclub is not appropriate for a city of religious visitors, some religious leaders are surprised that so much has been made of so little, and disturbed that one result may be to make the church authorities appear rigid, opposed to fun.

The French press has quoted some religious authorities as saying that Lourdes may be a sainted city, but it is not a city of saints. It is a truism that seems to provoke some delight in Lourdes.

Art Buchwald is on vacation.

The Dean of China Studies: Frisbees and a Fake Beard

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

I WAS a sophomore at Harvard, newly transferred from a small California college because I had discovered I was in love with China. John King Fairbank was the dean of China studies, tall, lean, bald, usually expressionless, save for a slight smile when listening to something he considered unusually funny or ridiculous.

His letter did not specifically mention Garret's little bar or any other of the handful of similar places in Lourdes. But word soon went out that the place at the Burgundy and Brittany was what the bishop had in mind.

A journalist from the French sports daily *L'Equipe* was apparently the first to mention Garret by name in connection with the bishop's letter. The story was picked up by the national leftist daily *Liberation* and, on the right, by *Le Quotidien de Paris*. Crews from two of France's three television stations appeared at Garret's hotel to film and interview the rugby star.

Explanations vary over how the "piano bar affair," as it is being called (even though there is no piano and in Garret's bar), became a big deal. "The nights are long, people are far from their homes," said the Reverend Fernand Barraque, the deputy rector of Lourdes's sanctuary. "Lourdes is one of the most anonymous cities in France, because you can be completely alone here. It's a place where most of the population at any given time changes completely every four or five days."

Then there was Wilma, Mrs. Fairbank. She was the eldest of four sisters of the celebrated Canfield family, a magna graduate in fine arts whose husband envied her "creative capacity for spontaneous play, thought and action." This was fortunate, since her husband was the sort who rhapsodized about Sundays locked in the stacks of Widener Library: "Free for the day — no people, no phones, a sandwich, and the quiet of a Trappist monastery."

The Fairbank legend, I gradually learned, was to mix rigor and sweat with a great deal of fun. It was not something I expected, with a Westerner's view of Harvard as a very serious place, but it had an enormous appeal. In his autobiography, "Chinabound: A Fifty-Year Memoir," Fairbank notes that his conquest of Exeter, Harvard and Oxford came through a similar formula: Spend the first year with the books, then get to know the people.

His forbidding appearance and ultra-dry academic specialty, Qing dynasty diplomatic papers, gave me jokes that much more punch. You did not expect to see him don a long Confucius-style beard at the faculty-student party, nor did you expect the well-drawn quips in nearly everything he wrote.

On how to survive academic skirmishes: "I was already learning how to be a sinologist when among historians and, with a slight shift of gears, a historian when among sinologists — much like a Chinese bandit who is never caught because he stays on the border between provinces and when pursued from one side quietly fades across into the other jurisdiction."

On Shirley MacLaine, seated to his right at a White House dinner: "She had acquired China by leading a menagerie of American women, one of every known kind, on a culture-shock trip to the PRC that simply beat the pants off any other culture shock she had ever had."

On his 1979 coronary: "A non-fatal heart attack is, I am sure, much more interesting than the other kind."

As East Asian area studies developed in the 1950s and 1960s,

Then there was Wilma, Mrs. Fairbank. She was the eldest of four sisters of the celebrated Canfield family, a magna graduate in fine arts whose husband envied her "creative capacity for spontaneous play, thought and action." This was fortunate, since her husband was the sort who rhapsodized about Sundays locked in the stacks of Widener Library: "Free for the day — no people, no phones, a sandwich, and the quiet of a Trappist monastery."

The Fairbank legend, I gradually learned, was to mix rigor and sweat with a great deal of fun. It was not something I expected, with a Westerner's view of Harvard as a very serious place, but it had an enormous appeal. In his autobiography, "Chinabound: A Fifty-Year Memoir," Fairbank notes that his conquest of Exeter, Harvard and Oxford came through a similar formula: Spend the first year with the books, then get to know the people.

His forbidding appearance and ultra-dry academic specialty, Qing dynasty diplomatic papers, gave me jokes that much more punch. You did not expect to see him don a long Confucius-style beard at the faculty-student party, nor did you expect the well-drawn quips in nearly everything he wrote.

On how to survive academic skirmishes: "I was already learning how to be a sinologist when among historians and, with a slight shift of gears, a historian when among sinologists — much like a Chinese bandit who is never caught because he stays on the border between provinces and when pursued from one side quietly fades across into the other jurisdiction."

On Shirley MacLaine, seated to his right at a White House dinner: "She had acquired China by leading a menagerie of American women, one of every known kind, on a culture-shock trip to the PRC that simply beat the pants off any other culture shock she had ever had."

On his 1979 coronary: "A non-fatal heart attack is, I am sure, much more interesting than the other kind."

As East Asian area studies developed in the 1950s and 1960s,

Fairbank has been celebrated for his popular works, foremost among them the much-revised "United States and China." Even at personal moments he loves to speculate on the broad sweep of history. One of his letters to me in Vietnam wondered if Western civilization could survive "with this much firepower."

His memoir speaks most glowingly of one of his most narrow projects, however: "Modem China: A Bibliographical Guide to Chinese Works 1898-1937." Few hardy souls have read through this 608-page tome, co-authored with K. C. Liu. "I still get excited reading this volume," Fairbank said. "As long as I had it at hand I could give any student the knowledge of Chinese sources that he ought to have and show him how to proceed."

To galvanize an entire area of academic study, and take it through the difficult McCarthy days, required enormous energy and persistence. Even Fairbank's underplayed manner, his outrage at the blow to civil liberties and intellectual freedom from the McCarthy and McCarran hearings was palpable. But I sense he was at least as distressed because McCarthy and company were wasting his time, and the time of a lot of other people.

Plotting his conquest of Exeter at age 16, he decided that "we all started equal in having 24 hours a day." The game went to whomever used this time best. Fairbank watched ever since have noticed the great man clipping his nails during tutorials, slaving while on the telephone. A seminar that degenerated into a bull session gratified him like fingernails on a blackboard. At each session a student paper had to be read and criticized; no straying from the point.

His heart attack occurred while he was in his office on a Thanksgiving morning two years after his "retirement"; he was trying to get in some work on his several book projects before dinner.

As East Asian area studies developed in the 1950s and 1960s,



Scholar Fairbank: "Much like a Chinese bandit."

Gwendolyn Stewart

and his students began to fan out around the country. Fairbank made sure they were not wasting their time, either. He waged war against something he called "manuscript retention," a post-graduate's insecure resistance to offering work for publication. When David Roy, now professor of Chinese literature at the University of Chicago, was a "manicure" young instructor at Princeton University, Fairbank asked to see his manuscript, then "picked it up and got out the door and helped it make a good book and helped him career."

When promising historians occasionally veered away from academic research, Fairbank could be heard to complain. He was still ragging Fox Butterfield for not finishing his doctoral thesis years after Butterfield had become a foreign correspondent for the New York Times. But those who stayed knew this was mostly a joke. We extended his empire to the mass audience.

The point, he made clear, was to communicate. Stay in touch with your students, your professors, your readers, your friends, just as he does at age 78. The truth will never emerge unless we all take a whack at it.

In one medium, the circular letter, no one could outdo him. One

of his best came after the heart attack. On his arrival at Mt. Auburn Hospital in an ambulance, he said, "the entire staff were out on the steps smiling and clapping under a banner that read 'Huan-cheng Mei-kuo p'eng-yu Fei Cheng-ching' (Welcome to our American friend, John King Fairbank) — although it is possible that I confuse this occasion with a visit to the May 7th School of the Western District of Peking in 1972."

The skill of the Mt. Auburn doctors has not only kept me from moving on to the adjacent and beautiful but rather less active Mt. Auburn Cemetery (Cambridge) has everything you need; their advice has also greatly simplified the future and made it more attractive. I am now committed to no articles, no reviews, no lectures, no letters, no consultancies, no conferences, no meetings, and only six books to write or edit. What could be more pleasant?"

Fairbank is filling this quota:

He is general editor, with Denis Twitchett, of the Cambridge History of China and principal editor of volumes 10 through 15, the last two of which are in preparation; and he has just sent his "Revolution in China" to Harper & Row.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

MOVING

INTERDEAN

WHO ELSE FOR YOUR
NEXT INTERNATIONAL MOVE

FOR A FREE ESTIMATE CALL

AMSTERDAM: (09) 561 92 34

ATHENS: (01) 561 12 12

BARCELONA: (03) 522 21 11

BELGRADE: (01) 511 07 99

BELUSSE: (02) 77 05 91

BUDAPEST: (01) 561 63 144

FRANKFURT: (061 91) 55 20

MADRID: (01) 561 41 41

MANCHESTER: (061) 707 20 16

MOSCOW: (09) 522 20 20

NAPLES: (081) 78 04 22

PARIS: (01) 561 00 00

ROMA: (06) 522 66 24

ZURICH: (01) 342 30 00

REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE

PARIS & SUBURBS

15TH MONTPARNasse

Very luxurious flats 2 to 5 rooms

from 75,000 to 150,000 francs

on April 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26

LE VESINET: Highly residential district,

200 sq.m. 6 bedrooms, 5 rooms, central heated pool, garden, 3-car garage, basement, 120,000 francs

room inside to move around during his regular Thursday afternoon tea.

The impression that Professor

Fairbank was not a man to put on airs was fortified by his habit of appearing at darkened theaters with a flashlight in his pocket, to make sure his large and ungainly feet did not tread on any toes. He also liked to throw Frisbees in his front yard, a practice I could not imagine with my image of the man writing those pieces in the *New York Review of Books*.

On his 1979 coronary:

"A non-fatal heart attack is, I am sure, much more interesting than the other kind."

The impression that Professor

Fairbank was not a man to put on airs was fortified by his habit of appearing at darkened theaters with a flashlight in his pocket, to make sure his large and ungainly feet did not tread on any toes. He also liked to throw Frisbees in his front yard, a practice I could not imagine with my image of the man writing those pieces in the *New York Review of Books*.

On his 1979 coronary:

"A non-fatal heart attack is, I am sure, much more interesting than the other kind."

The impression that Professor

Fairbank was not a man to put on airs was fortified by his habit of appearing at darkened theaters with a flashlight in his pocket, to make sure his large and ungainly feet did not tread on any toes. He also liked to throw Frisbees in his front yard, a practice I could not imagine with my image of the man writing those pieces in the *New York Review of Books*.

On his 1979 coronary:

"A non-fatal heart attack is, I am sure, much more interesting than the other kind."

The impression that Professor

Fairbank was not a man to put on airs was fortified by his habit of appearing at darkened theaters with a flashlight in his pocket, to make sure his large and ungainly feet did not tread on any toes. He also liked to throw Frisbees in his front yard, a practice I could not imagine with my image of the man writing those pieces in the *New York Review of Books*.